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The Phenomena of Popularity in Fiction

THE DEMAND FROM PUBLIC LIBRARIES STUDIED BY IRVING HARLEM HART,
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THERE are three sources from which more or less accurate data may be secured which may be used in the effort to determine the nature and extent of popular demand for fiction. These are records of "best sellers," reports of library circulation, and statistics of publication. If it were possible to take a census of fiction in private libraries, this would constitute a fourth source. Data from the first source were presented in the *Publishers' Weekly* for January 29, 1921, in an article entitled "The One Hundred Best Sellers of the Last Quarter Century." Herewith are presented summaries of data from the second source. The third remains to be investigated.

In order to secure information with reference to the demand for fiction from public libraries in the United States, a questionnaire calling for a report of the ten books of fiction published prior to January 1, 1920, in greatest demand at each library was addressed to at least two public libraries in each state and in addition to all other public libraries containing fifty thousand or more volumes. The date mentioned was selected in order partially at least to eliminate those books for which the demand is merely transitory. The summaries given below are based upon replies received from ninety-one libraries in eighty-six towns and cities in thirty-six states. Two other questions were asked: Are the popular authors of fiction of the past generations, Dickens, Scott, Cooper, Eliot, Thackeray, E. P. Roe, Bulwer-Lytton, Stowe, Dumas, Brontë, Hugo, Verne, Blackmore, "The Duchess," Alcott, Stevenson, *et al.*, still in favor with the American reading public, or have they been relegated either to oblivion or to the list of authors "who are much praised but little read"? And what are the abiding interests of the readers of fiction in America?

A majority of the librarians who replied evidently preferred to let the lists of books submitted speak for themselves in answer to the first question. A number of replies were accom-

panied by letters answering more specifically one or both of the latter. The question as to the abiding interests of the readers of fiction is least satisfactorily answered. This is largely the fault of the questioner who evidently failed to make clear that what he desired was a report of continuous and persistent demand rather than of that of the day, stimulated by some passing and relatively evanescent influence. Even tho the intent of this question had been made clear, it is doubtful, however, whether exact information could have been given in reply without an amount of labor that would have been entirely incommensurate with the importance of this study. Few libraries keep such record of their circulation as to make it possible readily to give statistics of demand. As a result the lists of books submitted represent, for the most part, not statistics of continuous demand, but opinions as to current demand.

One librarian whose sincerity and critical judgment led him to comment at length upon the questionnaire writes:

"Little dependence may be placed upon the truthfulness or the accuracy of the lists returned unless actual official record has been kept. In most cases the lists will be hastily compiled by overworked library attendants from memory, and a memory upon which the most recent demands for books will have made the most vivid impression. Lists will also be affected by the mental attitude of the compilers. One who is committed to a theory on this subject or one who desires his library to be quoted on one side or the other of the argument will unconsciously and quite honestly so modify his list as to lend support to his theory or to minister to his desire. . . . Some libraries purchase and advertise books that other libraries do not keep. Some buy no fiction until it is a year old; others pride themselves on getting their fiction 'hot from the griddle.' . . . In any library, the character of the books drawn is subject to the

influence and suggestion of the person at the desk. Some are more successful purveyors of good literature—better salesmen of 'quality goods.' . . . Copies of the older books in most libraries are in old style editions with small type, narrow margins and close text, and are likely to be dilapidated and soiled. An experiment of buying and advertising a new set of Dickens resulted in a popularity immediately and surprisingly increased."

In illustration of the variability of answers due to differing personalities, this librarian enclosed answers to the questionnaire made by eight desk attendants, listing fifty-six different books by thirty-nine authors. There was some consensus of opinion even here, however, as books by the following authors were mentioned: Rinehart, eight times; Ethel Dell, six; Eleanor Porter, five; Grace Richmond, four; E. Phillips Oppenheim, four; Zane Grey, four; Gene Stratton Porter, three; Lucy Montgomery, three; Joseph C. Lincoln, three; and Temple Bailey, three.

The most striking instance of divergence of opinion was submitted by one librarian with the sole and succinct comment, "The attached represent the opinions of two different members of the staff of this library."

1. Dickens. David Copperfield
2. Dumas. Three Musketeers
3. Scott. Ivanhoe
4. Hugo. Les Miserables
5. Hawthorne. Scarlet Letter
6. Stevenson. Treasure Island
7. Thackeray. Vanity Fair
8. Tolstoy. Anna Karenina
9. Poe. Tales
10. Eliot. Mill on the Floss
1. Blasco Ibanez. Four Horsemen
2. Kyne. Cappy Ricks
3. Porter, G. S. The Harvester
4. Wright. When a Man's a Man
5. Barclay. The Rosary
6. Oppenheim. The Great Impersonation
7. Curwood. River's End
8. Rinehart. K
9. Burnett. The Shuttle
10. Grey. Desert of Wheat.

It should be clearly understood that what is here presented is a summary of opinions; but, even so, a summary of the opinions of a sufficiently large number of experts is significant unless there is evident so wide a divergence of opinion as to form no consensus. Of divergence of opinion there is ample evidence, as two hundred twenty different books by one hundred twenty-eight authors are included in the reports. A careful examination of the summaries below will, however, serve to indicate that there is sufficient agreement as to the inclusion of certain books and authors as, in the judgment of

the compiler, to render their presentation worthwhile.

The summary following shows the number of times each book is mentioned in the librarians' lists. All books mentioned twice or more are included.

The following are the books reported as in popular demand in public libraries, with their respective ranks and scores:

1. Three musketeers. Dumas. 43
2. Treasure island. Stevenson. 36
3. Les miserables. Hugo. 35
4. Tom Sawyer. Twain. 30
5. Count of Monte Cristo. Dumas. 27
6. David Copperfield. Dickens. 25
7. Call of the wild. London. 18
- Ivanhoe. Scott. 18
9. Jane Eyre. Bronte. 17
10. Vanity fair. Thackeray. 16
11. Little women. Alcott. 15
- Virginian. Wister. 15
13. Lorna Doone. Blackmore. 14
14. Four horsemen of the Apocalypse. Blasco Ibanez. 13
- Huckleberry Finn. Twain. 13
- K. Rinehart.
- Riders of the purple sage. Grey. 13
- Tale of two cities. Dickens. 13
- Twenty thousand leagues under the sea. Verne. 13
20. Last of the Mohicans. Cooper. 12
21. Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. Doyle. 11
22. Anna Karenina. Tolstoy. 10
23. Last days of Pompeii. Bulwer-Lytton. 9
- Penrod. Tarkington. 9
- Pollyanna. E. H. Porter. 9
- Red Pepper Burns. Richmond. 9
- Winning of Barbara Worth. Wright. 9
28. Freckles. G. S. Porter. 8
- Mill on the Floss. Eliot. 8
- Uncle Tom's Cabin. Stowe. 8
31. Crisis. Churchill. 7
- Tales. Poe. 7
33. Oliver Twist. Dickens. 6
- Scarlet letter. Hawthorne. 6
35. Ben Hur. Wallace. 5
- Bent twig. Canfield. 5
- Desert of wheat. Grey. 5
- Little minister. Barrie. 5
- River's end. Curwood. 5
- Seventeen. Tarkington. 5
- Tess of the d'Urbervilles. Hardy. 5
- To have and to hold. Johnston. 5
- Trail of the lonesome pine. Fox. 5
- Wandering Jew. Sue. 5
45. Circular staircase. Rinehart. 4
- Greatheart. E. M. Dell. 4
- Jean Christophe. Rolland. 4
- Kim. Kipling. 4
- Light of western stars. Grey. 4
- Pride and prejudice. Austen. 4
- Ramona. Jackson. 4
- Richard Carvel. Churchill. 4
53. Adam Bede. Eliot. 3
- Anne of Green Gables. Montgomery. 3
- Broad highway. Farnol. 3
- Fortitude. Walpole. 3
- Girl of the Limberlost. G. S. Porter. 3
- Great impersonation. Oppenheim. 3
- Harvester. G. S. Porter. 3

- Hundredth chance. E. M. Dell. 3
 Kenilworth. Scott. 3
 Kidnapped. Stevenson. 3
 Little shepherd of Kingdom Come. Fox. 3
 Mysterious island. Verne. 3
 Prisoner of Zenda. Hope. 3
 Robinson Crusoe. Defoe. 3
 Shepherd of the hills. Wright. 3
 Spoilers. Beach. 3
 St. Elmo. A. E. Wilson. 3
 Tin soldier. Bailey. 3
 Turmoil. Tarkington. 3
 Valley of the giants. Kyne. 3
 73. Age of innocence. Wharton. 2
 Amazing interlude. Rinehart. 2
 Bars of iron. E. M. Dell. 2
 Calling of Dan Matthews. Wright. 2
 Cappy Ricks. Kyne. 2
 Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court.
 Twain. 2
 Crime of Sylvestre Bonnard. France. 2
 Desert Gold. Grey. 2
 Enchanted barn. Lutz. 2
 Garden of Allah. Hichens. 2
 Gentleman from Indiana. Tarkington. 2
 House of seven gables. Hawthorne. 2
 Inside of the cup. Churchill. 12
 Janice Meredith. Ford. 2
 Joan of Arc. Twain. 2
 Main Street. Lewis. 2
 Mr. Britling sees it through. Wells. 2
 Rainbow trail. Grey. 2
 Red rock. Page. 2
 Right of way. Parker. 2
 Romola. Eliot. 2
 Rosary. Barclay. 2
 Shuttle. Burnett. 2
 Tarzan of the apes. Burroughs. 2
 Twice told tales. Hawthorne. 2
 U. P. Trail. Grey. 2
 When a man's a man. Wright. 2
 100 When knighthood was in flower. Major. 2

Two predominating influences are evident in determining the content of this list: the "movies" and required school readings. The permanence of the first of these influences in its effect upon the popularity of any particular book may be questioned, but its present importance may not be denied. One librarian says: "I regret that our list is such a poor class of literature—dare I use that word at all?—but the public has made the demand. We are thankful that the movies have helped to add the only two really good ones (Three Musketeers and Connecticut Yankee)." The movie influence may be seen in the rank of the first five books in the list and in at least seventeen of the first twenty-nine. It is probable that "The Three Musketeers" will always continue to be numbered among the books of fiction in greatest demand, but its immediate priority doubtless owes more to the art of Douglas Fairbanks than to that of Alexandre Dumas.

What the ultimate effect of the required reading lists of the schools may be upon the reading taste of the public is a mooted question. It may be, as some believe, that it tends to defeat

its own purpose and to cultivate a distaste rather than a taste for the classics. However this may be, it is reasonably certain that without these requirements many books ranking relatively high in this summary would fail to place.

Apart from these specific influences, that intangible and imponderable element known as popular taste rules. What its elements are it is difficult to determine. It is equally difficult to discover the causes which influence it. "Anything by Zane Grey." "Mamma wants a good love story." "Got any good Western or mystery stories?" These are types of requests repeated *ad infinitum* to library attendants everywhere and all the time. Publicity of various kinds influences taste and demand: newspaper editorials, book reviews in the popular press, advertisements, or the popularity of other books dealing with the same field. For example of the last, several librarians refer to a revival of interest in Melville's almost forgotten "Typee," stimulated by a series of books of travel in the South Seas.

One significant fact emerges from the study of this list. The "best sellers" of the recent past are moribund or dead. "Quo Vadis," "David Harum," "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," "When Knighthood was in Flower," "Mr. Britling See It Through," "The Rosary," "The Harvester," "Mrs. Wiggs," and "The Inside of the Cup," the ranking "best sellers" of the last quarter century, are either hopelessly outranked or nowhere. If permanence of popular demand is a measure, the great American novel has not been written in our generation.

In preparing the summary of authors of fiction in popular demand, one point has been given for each time an author is mentioned in the librarians' lists. Many lists contain only the names of authors or such entries as "Zane Grey—all titles." This fact accounts for any apparent discrepancy between the totals in the summaries of books and of authors. Forty-five authors are mentioned once only. All others are here included.

The summary of authors of fiction in popular demand with their respective ranks and scores follows:

1. Alexandre Dumas. 82
2. Mark Twain. 51
3. Charles Dickens. 49
4. Zane Grey. 49
5. Robert Louis Stevenson. 48
6. Victor Hugo. 44
7. Booth Tarkington. 29
8. Mary Roberts Rinehart. 27
9. Louisa M. Alcott. 25
- Walter Scott. 25
- Jules Verne. 25

12. Gene Stratton Porter. 24
- Jack London. 24
14. Charlotte M. Bronte. 21
15. W. M. Thackeray. 20
- Harold Bell Wright. 20
17. J. Fennimore Cooper. 18
- Ethel M. Dell. 18
19. Owen Wister. 17
20. R. D. Blackmore. 16
- Winston Churchill. 16
- James Oliver Curwood. 16
- George Eliot. 16
24. E. Phillips Oppenheim. 15
25. Eleanor H. Porter. 14
- Grace S. Richmond. 14
27. Vicente Blasco-Ibanez. 13
- Conan Doyle. 13
29. Joseph C. Lincoln. 12
30. Nathaniel Hawthorne. 11
31. Edward Bulwer-Lytton. 10
- Leo Tolstoy. 10
33. Harriet Beecher Stowe. 9
34. Rex Beach. 8
- Dorothy Canfield. 8
- John Fox. 8
- O. Henry. 8
38. Mary Johnston. 7
- Edgar Allen Poe. 7
40. James M. Barrie. 6
- Thomas Hardy. 6
- Rudyard Kipling. 6
- Peter B. Kyne. 6
- Lew Wallace. 6
45. Florence Barclay. 5
- W. J. Locke. 5
- Grace L. H. Lutz. 5
- Kathleen Norris. 5
- Eugene Sue. 5
- H. G. Wells. 5
51. Jane Austen. 4
- Temple Bailey. 4
- Frances H. Burnett. 4
- Jeffrey Farnol. 4
- Helen Hunt Jackson. 4
- Archibald Marshall. 4
- Lucy Montgomery. 4
- Gilbert Parker. 4
- Romain Rolland. 4
- Hugh Walpole. 4
- Edith Wharton. 4
62. Edgar R. Burroughs. 3
- Joseph Conrad. 3
- Daniel Defoe. 3
- Anatole France. 3
- Anthony Hope. 3
- George Barr McCutcheon. 3
- B. R. Onions. 3
- Thomas Nelson Page. 3
- Ernest Poole. 3
- Anthony Trollope. 3
- Augusta Evans Wilson. 3
73. Irving Bacheller. 2
- Honoré Balzac. 2
- B. M. Bower. 2
- Ralph Connor. 2
- Marie Corelli. 2
- John Galsworthy. 2
- Robert Hichens. 2
- Sinclair Lewis. 2
- Charles Major. 2
- E. P. Roe. 2
- F. Hopkinson Smith. 2
- Kate Douglas Wiggin. 2

The fiction reader whose taste was formed in the "roaring nineties," misses from this list many once familiar names: Irving Bacheller, James Lane Allen, Hall Caine, Robert W. Chambers, Marion Crawford, Richard Harding Davis, Margaret Deland, Thomas Dixon, George DuMaurier, Ian MacLaren, Alice Hegan Rice, Henry K. Sienkiewicz, Frank R. Stockton, Mrs. Humphry Ward, Stanley Weyman, and others of even more transient popularity. Clearly Nature's inevitable law of the survival of the fittest is at work in literature as in life. However inadequate this list may be as a measure of actual demand, it may be taken as an indication of tendencies. It brings a breath of encouragement to those who hope for the survival of the best in our literature. What are the abiding interests of the readers of fiction in America? The question is answered by one of the librarians whose interest and co-operation alone have made this study possible. "My own experience leads me to believe that only the best lives, but that always the clamor for the latest trash will be with us."

Free on Request

The C. B. Cottrell Company, 25 East Twenty-sixth Street, New York, will give to any one willing to pay transportation a bound file of the *Patent Office Gazette*, from 1870 to date.

A copy of "A Collection of Cakes," will be given free to any library requesting it from the author, Claudia Quigley Murphy, consultant in home economics, 41 Union Square West, New York City.

Copies of the pamphlet describing the music and forest memorial services for Mrs. Melvil Dewey, will be sent to anyone requesting them from Melvil Dewey, Lake Placid club, Essex County, N. Y.

The New Haven (Conn.), Free Public Library, will give to libraries which will pay for transportation the following bound magazines:

Atlantic Monthly, 1-33; *Living Age* for 1866-1868; *Scribner's Monthly*, 1-22, and duplicates of 1-13 as well as odd volumes; *Scribner's Magazine*, 1-10; *Century*, 1-22, 2 sets, and odd volumes; *Harper's Monthly*, 30-80, and duplicates of 36-45.

A fund has been donated to provide a limited number of one-year subscriptions to *The Nation* for libraries whose appropriations either do not allow subscription, or as many subscriptions as are needed. Requests should be sent promptly to The Nation, 20 Vesey Street, New York.

The price given for the "Digest of Business Statistics" (New York: Joseph F. Austrian, 1922), in our March 15 number (\$25) should read \$15.

Playground Work in St. Louis

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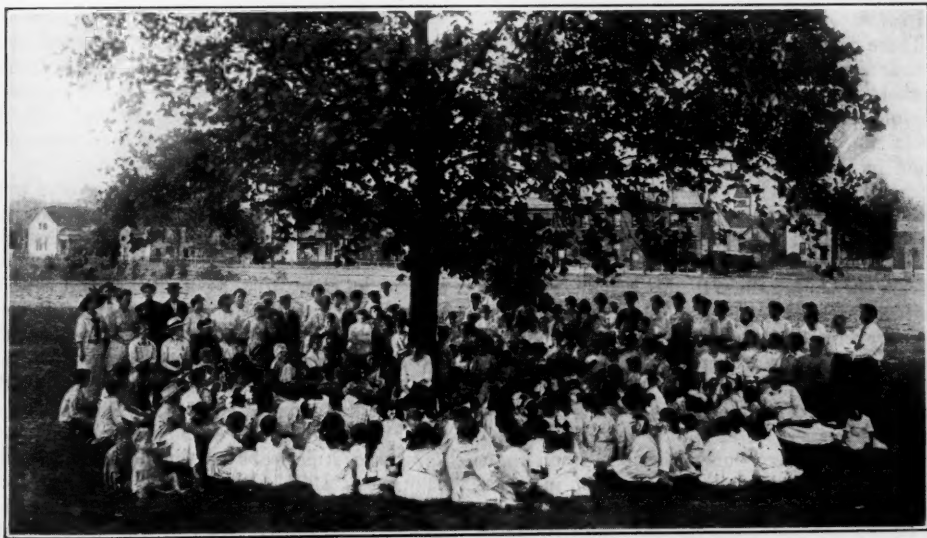
IN the Iron Man, whose acquaintance many of us have made in the pages of the *Atlantic Monthly*, Mr. Pound tells us that men of the best sort reach their farthest north in life, not in the hours they pay for life, but in the hours they spend in living. The price of leisure is high, higher for some than for others, highest of all for the man whose toil is the most mechanical and demands the least training, for he finds the least of "living" in his work. The fundamental question of learning how to buy is being answered for boys and girls by the establishment of vocational training courses, trade schools, and professional courses of various types. Quite as vital to the welfare of the nation as a whole is the solution of the problem of learning how to spend.

Playground and library make themselves felt as part of the community effort to answer both questions. Both contribute to the program of fitness for work. Both represent an effort of all the people toward joy in the spending of leisure. Many libraries have entered into definite agreements with playground organizations in an endeavor further to approach the ideal of the function of the library so clearly visualized by Mrs. Fairchild many years ago as "the development and enrichment of human life

in the entire community by bringing to all the people the books that belong to them."

Library work on a playground is not very different from any other kind of library work with boys and girls. Children on a playground are very like children in a library, only that they are free from the restrictions of walls and are free to run and shout. The books are the same, for long ago playground work was accepted on the same basis as work with schools or with any other agency. The old ideas of the use of discarded books and special registration on the playground have been superseded by the policy of lending clean, attractive books and of issuing them under regulations uniform with those in force in all departments of children's work.

The choice of a book collection for a playground is a bit more difficult, for one can neither plan especially for a small selected group, as in the class-room library nor assemble a larger representative collection to be housed in permanent quarters. As many types of children and as great a variety of requests for pleasure reading are found on the playground as in a children's room. How to administer the work economically and at the same time to give to children a real choice of books under conditions



"STORY-HOUR TREE" IN THE FAIRGROUND PARK, ST. LOUIS

which preclude permanent shelving, and, in many cases, shelter, was a problem which led to the adoption in St. Louis six years ago of a playground wagon. Dreams of a caravan such as the bookshop for boys and girls later sent out over New England roads proved impracticable on account of the large expenditure of money for a short playground season. The St. Louis Public Library, however, owned a Ford truck, and it was found feasible to transform it into a playground wagon by a gentle rub of the lamp.

This wagon was described and illustrated in the September, 1916, number of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*. A book truck holding between three and four hundred books, from "easy books" to those for older boys and girls is carried. When the wagon reaches a playground and the doors are opened, the book truck is rolled out on a wooden shelf which is hinged to permit folding upright when not in use and adjusting in a horizontal position with a wooden support when ready to issue books. A sliding shelf and a folding chair or a stool make a charging desk. Extra books are carried in the wagon so that after books are issued at one playground the book truck may be made ready for the next visit.

In St. Louis the city playground work is directed by the Division of Parks and Recreation, which is a part of the City Department of Public Welfare. Those in charge of this work approved the new plan and soon the cry, "The wagon is coming," was heard from Gamble playground on the north to Lyon playground on the south.

There has never been any question of abandoning it, for neither children, playground workers nor librarians would wish to return to the old plan of having a small collection of books placed on the playground in boxes which stand in the open and are locked between the weekly library visits. The wagon cannot, however, visit all playgrounds, and it is still necessary to send library boxes to a few centers.

In St. Louis the playground work of the library is shared by all the members of the Children's Department. Books are furnished by the Traveling Library Department, which is responsible for stocking the book truck each day before the wagon starts out. Usually two or three centers are visited in an afternoon, an hour being spent at each. The branch library nearest these playgrounds is called upon for a story-teller who also helps the children in selecting their books. The driver of the wagon acts as issue clerk, releasing the children's librarian for direct work with the children. After the books are issued it is time for the story. Out-

of-doors experience has taught us to choose stories which are not too long and which have considerable action. Simple stories, easy enough for the younger children to enjoy, are to be preferred as it is usually impossible to separate the children according to age. The old favorites are the most satisfactory, but in some districts where children have heard many stories told, it is well to choose less well-known tales. At one playground where a considerable number of older children attend the story hour regularly, a series of animal stories has been given with great success.

Early in the summer the schedule for the season is jointly agreed upon by the Division of Parks and Recreation and by the Public Library, an effort being made to avoid visiting a playground when some important event, such as an inter-playground ball game is to take place. The number determined upon varies each year, but is usually from eleven to fifteen. From time to time suggestion is made to the library that the wagon be sent to new playgrounds, and sometimes it is found that a different type of service is desired. For instance, last summer, a playground director who has for many years worked loyally with the library staff in another district preferred the establishment of a regular delivery station, with deliveries twice a week. As hers is one of the year-round playgrounds this service is still being satisfactorily continued.

Several years ago the library was requested to extend playground service to Tower Grove Park. This park, adjoining the Missouri Botanical Garden, was, like it, a gift to the city from Mr. Henry Shaw, and is managed by a special Board of Directors. A playground worker is employed by them and the co-operation of the library is similar to that with the city system. Story telling has been especially emphasized there.

Other points of contact with playground work have been established. Playground workers borrow many books about various phases of work with boys and girls, such as organization, games, handicraft, songs, dances and stories. Each year, too, the Superintendent of Recreation asks the Children's Department of the Library for suggestions and help in preparing for the playground festival which marks the close of the summer activities. This is held in the Municipal Theatre in Forest Park, best known to Americans as the home of the Exposition of 1904. Thousands of children from all parts of the city take part in the celebration which is carefully planned for many weeks ahead. In 1920 Little Red Riding Hood was presented, and in 1921 the story of Ali Baba

and the forty thieves was elaborated for production by many children. The special collection of books of children's plays and the beautifully illustrated editions in the Children's Department as well as the costume material in the Art Department are much used during these weeks of preparation. These festivals with their many dances present a wonderful spectacle to the thousands of on-lookers and are the crowning achievement of the summer work.

The staff of playground workers has been built up with care, but each year new assistants are needed. To help young men and women to prepare themselves for the playground examinations the Missouri School of Social Economy

conducts each spring a special training course. As a special lecturer in this course the Supervisor of Children's Work in the Library is asked to discuss the subject of story telling on the playground, and is given an opportunity to explain methods of co-operation between the two organizations.

Results of this co-operative undertaking cannot be measured in figures, for the number of books issued is always smaller than in most other library ventures. They are intangible, but they are real, for it means that books are truly recognized as part of recreation, and as a constructive force in building up ideals of how to spend leisure.

College Library Revenues

FOLLOWING the adoption by the American Library Association of the recommendation of the A. L. A. Committee on Library Revenues of \$1 per capita of population served as a reasonable minimum annual revenue for a public library, the question of adequate financial support for the university library, the college library, the high school, and the grade or elementary school was made the next topic of consideration, by recommendation of the committee also accepted by the association.

During the year the committee has had no meeting, altho it has studied the question and gathered data on it. Before making final recommendations to present to the Association, to act upon as was done in the case of public libraries, the following tentative outline of what should be a reasonable minimum support for university and other libraries has been submitted to members of the committee. In making the outline it was kept in mind that the character and quality of the public or endowed library in the community, the relative distance that the school or institution library may be from such a library, and the character of the work of the school itself make it difficult to establish a standard entirely fair and just. The report says:

... Your Committee believes that the first effort to establish standards for libraries of this kind should be with reference to what should be an adequate amount to be expended for books. This includes periodicals (but not binding) in the following estimates. Without books and periodicals, the libraries cannot function. On the other hand the service of a trained librarian is no less important, but if the institution realizes what should be done in the way of the purchase of books, it is believed that the employment of a properly qualified librarian will naturally follow sooner or later. The first thing, therefore, is to emphasize the need of revenues for books.

In the following statements relating to minimum revenues for books in various types of libraries, reference is to annual revenues only. In the case of a new institution, the original book expenditure for starting the library will need to be many times that of the annual expenditure. The Chairman of this Committee* has had some limited experience in starting certain types of these libraries and believes that a minimum for original equipment will be not less than from five to ten times the annual expenditure for each type of institution. A special book expenditure, over and above the annual expenditure, will also be needed in the case of starting a new department in the institution. . . .

With reference to university libraries, the amount needed for books depends largely on the character of the teaching and the nature of the work done in the institution. If this is of such a nature that it does not send the students to the library to make investigations on their own hook, the library itself is not likely to mean much in the work of the institution and the education of its students. As a general proposition, however, it would seem that \$6 per capita of the number of full time registered students in the University is a reasonable annual minimum for the institution's book fund. It may be stated that a few of the universities have already reached this mark, but even some of the higher grade institutions do not have half this much for their annual book fund. A university with a relatively small number of students and doing work of the first grade, will require a larger per capita amount for books.

In the college, and particularly the small college, where research work, is of relatively small importance, the need for a wide range of books

* Samuel H. Ranck.

is not so great. Nevertheless, your Committee believes that an institution having from 500 to 1500 students should expend for publications in its library, not less than \$5 annually per capita, and that no college should be considered worthy of the name that expends less than \$2000 a year in the purchase of reading matter, books and periodicals, regardless of the number of students. It may be added that one of the very best small colleges in the country has a book expenditure of \$6000 a year for a student body considerably less than 500.

The revenue for the book fund for a normal school library should be on practically the same basis as that of the college library, that is, for a school or teacher's college offering a four year course; for a school offering a two year course only, the requirements would be somewhat less.

For the high school library, your Committee believes that \$1 per student is a reasonable minimum for the purchase of reading matter annually, and this should provide for a considerable number of duplicates in a high school of a thousand or more students where duplicates must be purchased in a large number, and in no case should a high school be considered worthy of the name that expends less than \$400 a year for the purchase of reading matter.

The grade school library is a difficult proposition, owing to the fact that the sizes of these schools vary so greatly in different communities, from the one-room ungraded school in the country, where sometimes there are not more than six to a dozen pupils, up to the grade school in the city containing several thousand pupils. The Association has already gone on record that it believes that a grade school containing one thousand pupils should have one full time librarian. Your Committee doubts, so far as service is concerned, whether one librarian can give that number of pupils an adequate amount of real library service with the right kind of teaching in the school. The range of books in a grade school is not nearly so great as in a high school or in a college or university library. But it is most necessary to purchase a very large number of duplicates in a large school, tho the number of titles may be relatively small. It is difficult for this reason to determine a per capita revenue for library purposes, but a small per capita annual revenue will more adequately serve the library in a large school than in the small school. Your Committee, however, believes that even for the smallest country one-room school, not less than \$1 per capita should be expended for keeping up a reasonable collection of books and the interest of the students in them. As a matter of fact, even this will not accomplish this purpose, and it is only thru a county library service for

rural pupils that it will be possible for them to get anything like an adequate supply of reading matter, for this service will permit the interchange of books from the main collection or other collections. In schools, however, located in communities where there is a good public library, the annual expenditure of 50 cents per student for reading matter would be, we believe, a reasonable minimum revenue for this purpose.

The matter of library service and the revenue required to supply it to the foregoing institutions is an extremely difficult matter, and sufficient data are not yet at hand to pass judgment on this phase of the situation. However, we believe it fundamental in our study that the librarian in any school of this kind should rank in educational equipment, professional equipment, personality and salary with the teachers in the school. In the university, college, normal school, or high school library, the librarian should rank with the professors, who are heads of departments with the same educational equipment and personal background that should go with a position of that sort. The number of library assistants in such an institution will depend on the character and efficiency of the work, but it goes without saying that the library in a large institution should have a considerable number of assistants, with almost equal educational equipment, if not equal, to that of the chief librarian.

Library revenues, books, equipment, librarians—all are only means to an end, not ends in themselves. They are the means for equipping the pupils, students, with the ability to use books to the best advantage as tools, and to go out into life with the desire to use books for inspiration and for the enrichment of their lives; and this is the greatest thing that anyone can get out of school or college. The school, the college, and the university library demand a revenue that will enable them to have the books and the librarians that will insure every single student getting that ability while in school, and going out with that desire, which will enable him to continue his education thru books for the rest of his life. No school library is adequate that sends its students into the world with anything less. The call of the world today is not only for money to accomplish these things, for money alone will not do it. The call is no less loud for men and women consecrated to the task of making the library books, which contain the best thought of the noblest souls in all history, and enrich and ennoble the lives of every boy and girl in our land.

[The foregoing is submitted as the basis for a discussion on the part of the Committee at Hot Springs, and at the same time is submitted to the Association as the report of the Committee.]

Children's Work in Los Angeles Sub-branches



THE ECHO PARK PLAYGROUND BRANCH OF THE LOS ANGELES PUBLIC LIBRARY

LOS ANGELES has at present eleven small branch libraries, termed sub-branches, all housed in rented rooms, altho we hope in the near future to have bungalow homes for three of them. These branches, if small when considered from the standpoint of equipment, book stock and space, mean much in their communities, and are great in possibilities. They are situated in outlying parts of the city proper and in towns and territory added by annexation.

"Variety is the spice of life" and sub-branch work contains much of this spice, because of the variety of the communities served. There is ever the inspiration of doing much with little, the unlimited opportunity for service and the thought that this is just the beginning.

Supervised children's work in the sub-branches was first undertaken in a regular way between three and four years ago. It met with a ready welcome, so much so that the one children's librarian assigned soon found herself a second Atlas with a heavy load to hold up. She was enabled to visit each branch only once in two weeks, and it was far too much for one person to attempt, but we had at least begun. Later, the addition of a second librarian made a weekly visit to each branch possible.

There are two outstanding problems in the children's work in these small libraries—small collections of books and the infrequent visits possible. However, these seeming disadvantages

lend a special zest to the work. Because the funds are inadequate, the librarian must utilize every volume to the fullest extent. No book can afford to be idle. Each one has an individuality and must be made interesting from a different angle. Then a week's planning and achievement must be crowded into the one day, if possible.

The little children have a much loved book entitled "About Harriet" which tells what Harriet did each day in the week. The chronicle of a sub-branch Harriet is fully as varied.

Perhaps on Monday she takes the interurban car and rides for an hour into the beautiful San Fernando valley, to a thriving little town. The library is in a large upstairs room in the city hall, with ample chairs and tables, even the luxury of rocking chairs near the windows, but not nearly enough books. There is no page help, so "Harriet" shelves books, arranges fresh flowers, posts new posters and lists, arranges new displays of books. Then she calls the principal of the grammar school and asks her to remind the children that this is the day for the story hour, or for permission to talk to one of the grades about books. She prepares book notes, files cards, letters the backs of recovered books. Sometimes she makes scrap books from the illustrations taken from discarded books, or puts up a frieze over the children's shelves. In the afternoon the boys help to arrange the chairs for the story hour. From that time until she

goes home she is busy with the children. Many of them live on ranches at a distance from the town.

Tuesday's child may be found in a distant and newly developed part of the city, thickly settled with well-to-do, middle class people. The library is in one tiny room adjoining a plumbing shop. There is little need for advertising. The borrowers stand in line for books and reference work, and during the story hours the one table, fourteen chairs, two benches and floors space are crowded with an appreciative audience. School instruction must be given in the morning before the library opens to the public, and much ingenuity must be exerted to give a cataloging lesson from fifteen to thirty boys and girls, thru the use of four trays and to keep the entire class interested.

Another day may take Harriet to a distant town on the harbour boulevard and interurban lines. Children here come long distances to school and the library. It is a truck farming community and a large proportion of the children are Japanese. We have the hearty co-operation of the school, but need to work constantly to stimulate the love of reading.

One little library lies in a section of the city cut off by chains of hills. Many of the homes are reached on the steep hillsides. The way to the library is truly "up hill and down dale." Most of the children are of foreign extraction, the books get very hard use, and discipline is a great problem, the lack of proper home environment adding to our difficulties.

As an experiment the story hour was abandoned at five of the sub-branches and clubs formed instead. These groups are usually smaller than the story hour groups, as there is an age limit, children under ten not being admitted as members. The older boys and girls appreciate the effort to do something for them as they feel too old to attend the story hour with small children in the majority. The aim is to attract the older children especially the seventh and eighth grades, the boys and girls who are beginning to be very interested in the movies, the girls who stroll up and down the streets arm in arm, and the boys who hang out on street corners. Several high school students in their first year have attended the club meetings.

The club members elect officers, who conduct the meetings. The boys and girls have the program for the first ten minutes, reciting a poem or reviewing a book they have particularly enjoyed. Each one is limited to three minutes. The librarian then tells a long story and the club adjourns. Even tho the attendance has not been great interest is growing and the older boys

and girls are coming regularly to the branch libraries and are reading good books.

A few of the stories used are: Bennett's "Barnaby Lee," and "Master Skylark"; Greene's "The Flag"; French's "Lane of Kanana"; Holder's "Adventures of Torqua"; Masfield's "Jim Davis," and "Martin Hyde the Duke's Messenger"; "Jack Ballister's Fortunes," by Pyle, and Wallace's "Ben Hur."

The story is told thru one of the climaxes so that it leaves a finished thought in the children's minds, then they are told that they can read more about the hero in the book. Usually the boys and girls ask, "May I have the book you are going to tell the story from?" before the story is told. Three or four books of non-fiction are sometimes taken to the meeting and interesting parts read instead of the one long story.

In one club we have tried the idea of the "Grab-box," which appeals to the love of surprise so dear to children. Slips with the author and title of books, one to each slip, are placed in the box and each child draws. He need not grab unless he wishes, but if he does he must read a portion of the book which his slip calls for. We feel that if the child has read some part of the book, has gained some knowledge or inspiration from the reading, that that book has served its purpose to him for the time being. Often these books are reviewed at the next club meeting, by the children.

One boy drew out a slip for Mitton's "Book of Stars." "Aw" he groaned, "Just my luck. Do I have to take that?" He was told that was his part of the bargain, so said "All right." When he saw the colored illustrations, which the librarian pointed out to him as she found the book on the shelf for him, his interest was aroused. On the day of the next club meeting he came full of enthusiasm, and told many new things about stars which he had never known. He was so bubbling with interest that the president had to call time before he finished.

One thing we find in the case of every plan tried in sub-branches is that what is a huge success in one community, may be a dismal failure in another. But we feel that the club idea has been a good one, reaching boys and girls in need of clean recreation.

The children's work in a sub-branch is full of inspiration and brings its own reward in the joy of the worker over results obtained, results which can never be gauged by statistical sheets. The librarian must use every bit of knowledge she has acquired, and must invent new methods. Above all she must keep an unflinching vision of the larger possibilities of her work, for in no other way can she be an inspiration to the children who are a constant inspiration to her.

An instance of the library's co-operation with children's community activities was shown in the maintenance of a Public Library booth at the Children's Exposition, an enormous show, held under the auspices of the Parent Teachers' Association and the Assistance League. Any child could enter one exhibit, either a pet or a piece of his own hand work. The result was a group of three mammoth tents, one for animals, one for the work of high school students, one for articles made by children in the elementary schools. The three tents contained about thirty thousand exhibits and many thousands of visitors came.

With the use of book cases, tables and chairs from the library and about one hundred books, including a few for parents and teachers, a miniature Public Library children's room was created in a booth in the Elementary Schools tent, with a children's librarian in charge, prepared to give visitors, adult or juvenile, information about the library and to register new borrowers. Book lists for distribution and a map showing the location of the public library centers gave excellent means for publicity.

BETSY M. FOYE,

In Charge of Sub-Branches.

The New Guide to Reference Books*

A "REFERENCE" book, like green lumber, needs thoro seasoning. The best dictionaries and encyclopedias are those seasoned thru fifty to one hundred and fifty years of frequent revisions, constant editorial vigilance and competence. "Kroeger's Guide," as it has long been provincial. Since the last edition, six years of a century of this salutary seasoning. It has grown from 104 to 278 pages. Annual supplements have kept both editor and users steadily in touch with the new books in its field. Two alert and bookish American librarians have lived with it thru these years and the result, of course, is an increasing usefulness for the book thus carefully nurtured.

The first edition, in 1902, was criticized by our British colleagues as too "popular" and too provincial. Since the last edition, six years of war and reconstruction have given this country a new world outlook, reflected in its book product and very noticeable in the additions to this list of standard reference books. Despite decreased book production since 1915, 500 titles, not however restricted to titles published since

1917, have been added, chiefly in foreign languages or relating to other countries.

National bibliography*, 76 titles; Biographical dictionaries (mostly foreign countries), 48 titles; History, 47; Commerce and industry (especially statistical yearbooks of foreign countries), 40; Atlases and gazetteers, 18; Foreign language dictionaries (general), 17; Religion (especially missions and sectarian yearbooks), 16; Encyclopedias (mostly in foreign languages), 11.

Omissions of material included in the 1917 edition amount to about 65 titles. These include volumes whose usefulness has practically ceased either because they are not up to date because they have been superseded by later and better works.

It is difficult to find specific fault with so good a book. There are a few subjects which might well have been included or had fuller treatment. The reviewers note only costume, histories of literature, etiquette, American and modern anthologies. There are a few, a very few, titles of doubtful present value still included. Examples, perhaps, are Walford's "Insurance Encyclopedia," fifty years old and only a fragment, Rowell's Newspaper Directory, the "Information Annual," and the "Index to Dates." And of course every reference librarian will now and then note with surprise the omission of some title which has commended itself particularly to him in the day's work. The present reviewers wonder, for example, why any and all bibliographies of education are omitted and why such a book as Jordan's "Comparative Religion," included in edition 3, and since supplemented, has been omitted.

It is far easier to speak of the merits of the book. They are those found in the earlier editions but extended.

First of all, is the selection of titles, made with a view to the needs of librarians and libraries of all sizes, of research workers, of all users of books, thru libraries, who need a finger-post to point out the reference tools available for some particular investigation. The large use, too, of the book by library schools has called for a careful treatment of the most elementary or best known reference titles. But "best" and "best known" are relative terms and the only safe way is to put in all doubtful items.

Second only to the excellence of the selection are the admirable annotations. These are planned primarily for the library school stu-

*New Guide to Reference Books, by Isadore Gilbert Mudge, Reference Librarian, Columbia University, based on the third edition of Guide to the Study and Use of Reference Books, by Alice Bertha Kroeger. 278 p. Chicago, A. L. A., 1923.

*This section (p. 204-224) has been thus extended to bring into a single volume all the titles in New York State Library School Bulletin 38, and so make unnecessary a new edition of the latter title.

dent but will be informing to all users of reference books. Important points in the history of a book are sketched, its contents are described, its arrangement and special features noted, limitations cited, and a brief evaluation is given of the intrinsic or relative importance of the book in contrast with others in its field.

The index, always good, is better than ever. It covers 45 pages, authors, subjects, titles, references, an indispensable supplement.

As in former editions, decimal classification numbers are assigned to all titles. This has been done with care and considerable fullness. The list of 100 reference books of first interest to the smaller public library has likewise been thoroughly revised. The introductory paragraphs at the head of most of the special divisions of the book are clear and of great practical help.

The chapter headings, subject groupings, arrangement, with few and slight exceptions, follow those of earlier editions. Changes in titles, publishers, editors, more numerous during the past six years than usual, have been indicated. Prices also have been checked, and American and English publications have been brought up to date. For publications from other countries the best price for listing seemed—quite wisely under existing conditions—that quoted at the time of original publication of the work.

In short, the contents of the "New Guide" will fulfill all the expectations of those who appreciate careful, exact, well-considered and scholarly bibliographic endeavor. Librarians in all English speaking countries—for the usefulness of the book is by no means limited to our own country—who have found earlier editions of the book useful and so good as to make valid fault-finding difficult, will agree that the new fourth edition has done the very hard thing of making a thoroughly good book even better.

J. I. WYER

MARGARET S. WILLIAMS

New York State Library School,
Albany, N. Y.

The Library and the Teaching of English

HOW the Stix Branch of the St. Louis Public Library aids in the Teaching of English in the Stix School is told in a recent issue of the *English Leaflet*. Every room in the school from the first primary thru the eighth grade has two library periods per week, where the pupil's reading or research work is directed by the teacher and the librarian. At other times individual pupils or small groups from the upper grades go to the library to work

on their various assignments during a period in which their classes are not reciting.

"The primary teachers find the delightful books for very little children an incentive to the little ones to greater effort in the task of learning to read. The illustrations and the stories read afford motivation for the simple language exercises in narration and dramatization of primary grades. In the middle grades the language work is closely correlated with geography study. Here the library offers a rich amount of material. One fifth-grade teacher correlates the language and geography work in this way: specific topics in geography are assigned; the pupil consults one or more sources; he reads, taking notes on the matter he wishes to use; and finally he organizes his material by means of a simple written outline which he may use while presenting his topic orally to the class. This procedure is developing skill in the organization of material as well as training in careful and accurate expression. A sixth-grade class in its study of the constellations gleams most of its information in the library. In the preparation of their reports the pupils necessarily read quite extensively. Thru this reading they gain literary experience as well as the scientific information. Reproduction of the nature myths, explanation of diagrams of the constellations drawn on the blackboard, oral and written reports, class discussion and criticism furnish excellent means of securing careful preparation and presentation of the topic in question.

"In a seventh-grade room each pupil keeps a record of his individual reading. This record includes such data as the title of the book, the author's name, the class of reading matter, and a brief summary of the reader's impression of the book. This book record is carried a bit farther by an eighth grade class, in whose booklets are recorded brief, simple reviews of the books read. In this grade an effort is being made in the library hour to direct and cultivate in the pupil the habit of reading articles of current interest in the really worth-while magazines. The pupil is asked to keep a memorandum of the title and author of the selection read, and the name of the magazine in which it appeared. At times oral reports of the reading are required. . . .

"Altho most of the library time is devoted to specific assignments, a few periods are free in the sense that the pupil may select his own reading matter and use the time for the enjoyment which reading affords him. As a result of the library work there has developed thruout the school a growing appreciation of good reading, an enlarged scope of knowledge, an increasing vocabulary, and more careful attention to the essential details of expression.

Yiddish Literature

By JENNIE MEYROWITZ

Librarian of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Library, New York City

THE books in this list were available for purchase in the United States in October 1922 at the prices cited. Unless otherwise indicated the publishers are located in New York. The following abbreviations are used.

H. P. Co. Hebrew Publishing Co., New York City.

Asch. The Asch Committee, New York City.
C. P. Co. Central Publishing Co., Warsaw.

Opinions differ regarding the best transliteration of Yiddish words. The usage of the Circulation Department of the New York Public Library for which Miss Meyrowitz compiled the list is here followed.

Only original Yiddish writers are annotated.
Abramowitz, S. J. *Alle verk* (Complete works). 17 v. C. P. Co. \$25.00.

— *Gezamelte shriften* (Selected writings). 2 v. H. P. Co. \$4.00.

— *Letzte shriften* (Last works). H. P. Co. 90c.

— "The father of Yiddish literature."

Andersen, J. C. *Maisselakh* (Fairy tales). Warsaw: Kultur Lige. \$1.75.

Andreyev, Leonid. *Gezamelte dramen* (Plays). Maisel. \$1.50.

— *Geklibene shriften* (Selected works). 4 v. H. P. Co. \$4.00.

— *Reiter gelecker* (Red laugh). Jankowitz. 70c.

— *Zieben gehangene* (Seven who were hanged). Literar. Verlag. 80c.

Annunzio, Gabriele d'. *Ertzellungen* (Stories). H. P. Co. 85c.

An-ski (pseud of Rappoport). *Verk* (Works). 4 v. Vilna: An-ski. \$5.60.

Well-known Russian-Yiddish writer.

Asch. Sholom. *Gezamelte shriften* (Collected works). 12 v. Ash Co. \$25.00.

— *Bleter* (Leaves). Forward. \$1.50.

— *Ertzellungen* (Stories). \$1.00.

— *Kidush hashem* (For the glory of God). \$1.75.

— *Mary*. \$1.50.

— *Reb Shelomoh Nogid*. \$1.50.

— *Uncle Moses*. \$1.50.

— *Der veg tzu zikh* (Road home). \$1.75.

— *Yugend* (Youth). \$1.00.

— *Yunge yohren* (Young years). \$1.50.

Foremost contemporary novelist.

Auerbach, Berthold. *Baruch Spinoza* (Novel translated from the German). H. P. Co. 45c.

Bang, Herman. *Ohn a faterland* (Without a country). *Nei-Tzeit*. \$2.00.

Bassin, M. *Antologie* (Anthology: five hundred years of Yiddish poetry). 2 v. Maisel. \$6.00.

Becker, I. *Greise russishe revolutzie* (Great Russian revolution). Vilna: Ver. fun Yid. Literaten. \$2.00.

Bellamy, Edward. *In hundred yohr arum* (Looking backward). Warsaw: Progress. 95c.

Ben Zebi and Ben Gorin. *Eretz Israel* (Description of Palestine). Poale Zion Assn. \$2.50.

Berdyczewski, M. J. *Yiddishe ksovim* (Jewish writings). 2 v. Warsaw: C. P. Co. \$3.20.

Bergelson, D. *Arum vokzal* (Near the railroad station). Novel. Warsaw: C. P. Co. \$1.25.

Well-known contemporary novelist.

Bialik, C. N. *Poezie* (Poetry). \$1.90. Warsaw: Progress.

Famous Hebrew and Yiddish poet.

Bible. (Yiddish and Hebrew). 4 v. H. P. Co. \$6.00.

Bjornson, Bjornstjerne. *Ertzellungen* (Stories). London: Friedman. \$1.25.

Bloomgarden, S. (*Yehoash*). *Alle verk* (Complete works). 10 v. Yehoash. \$25.00.

One of the foremost contemporary Yiddish poets.

— *Gezamelte lieder* (Collected poems). Internationale Bib. \$2.00.

— *In geveb* (In the web). Poetry. *Aufgang*. \$4.00.

Bogdanov, A. *Politische ekonomie in fragen un antworten*. (Political economy in questions and answers). Naye Velt. \$1.60.

Borochov, D. *Shriften* (Works). Poalei Zion Pub. Co. \$2.00.

Bovshover, J. *Shriften* (Works). Freie Zion Pub. Co. \$2.00.

One of the earlier Yiddish poets in America, of strongly proletarian tendencies.

Brainin, Reuben. *Shriften* (Essays). Warsaw: C. P. Co. \$1.15.

Brandes, Georg. *Hauptstremungen fun der literatur fun 19^{ten} yohrhundert* (Main currents of nineteenth century literature). 11 v. Maisel. 1. *Frantzeisische emigrantent literatur* (French emigrant literature). \$1.75.—2-3. *Romantishe shule in Deutschland* (Romantic school in Germany). 2 v. \$3.50.—4-5. *Reaktzie in Frankreich* (Reaction in France). 2 v. \$3.50.—6-7. *Naturalizm in England*. 2 v. \$3.50.—8-9. *Romantishe shule in Frankreich*. 2 v. \$3.50.—10-11. *Yung Deutschland* (Young Germany). 2 v. \$3.50.

— *Henrik Ibsen*. \$1.25.

— *Friedrich Nietzsche*. \$1.25.

— *Ferdinand Lassalle*. 2 v. \$3.25.

— *Anatole France*. Paper. 50c.

Broches, Z. *Untern shoten fun Hermon* (Under the shade of Hermon). Asaph. \$1.50.

Burgin. *Arithmetic*. Arbeiter Ring Pub. Co. \$3.00.

Cahan, A. *Historie fun di Vereinigte Shtaaten* (History of the U. S., covering the period of discovery and the French and English explorers). 2 v. Forward. \$5.00.

Cahan, A. *Neshamah yeterah, un Fanny's hasanim* (Additional soul, and Fanny's fiancés). Two stories of Jewish life in New York. Forward. \$1.50.

Cahan, J. *Yiddishe folkslieder* (Authoritative collection of Yiddish folksongs with music). 2 v. Lit. Verlag. \$4.00.

Cervantes, Miguel. *Don Quixote*. H. P. Co. \$2.00.

Chekhov, A. P. *Geklibene shriften* (Collected stories). 4 v. H. P. Co. \$4.00.

— *Gezamelte dramen* (Plays). Maisel. \$1.50.

Chneour, Z. *Gezamelte shriften* (Collected writings). Warsaw: Velt Bibliotek. \$1.50.

Chernyshevski, N. G. *Vos tut men?* (What's to be done?) Standard Russian novel dealing with the life and the ideals of the Russian intellectuals of the nineteenth century. 2 v. Lit. Verlag. \$3.25.

Clemens, S. L. (Mark Twain). *Gevehlte ertzellungen* (Selected stories). Warsaw: Yiddish. \$1.55.

— *Der printz un der betler* (Prince and the pauper).

- Constitution of the U. S. in English and Yiddish. Translated by R. Fink. pap. Maisel. 60 c. Bound with Fink's "American Citizen," cloth, \$1.25.
- Cooper, J. F. Der letzter Mohicaner (Last of the Mohicans). Warsaw: Shimin. \$1.00.
- Darwin, Charles. Opshtamung fun menshen (Descent of man). 3v. Maisel. \$9.00.
- Dienezohn, J. Hershele. H. P. Co. 50c.
- Yosela. 50 c.
- Veltgeshikhte (General history). 2v. Warsaw. \$3.40.
- Standard Yiddish novelist.
- Dodel, A. Moshe Rabeinu oder Charles Darwin (Moses or Darwin). Popular exposition of the doctrine of evolution. Forward. 90 c.
- Doroshevich, V. Trehren inzel (Isle of tears). 3v. Warsaw: Gitlin. \$3.70. Description of Sakhalin.
- Dostoyevski, Fyodor. Erniderigte un baleidigte (Insulted and injured). 2v. Jankovitz. \$3.00.
- Ferbrechen un shtrif (Crime and punishment). 2v. \$3.50.
- Idiot. 3 v. \$6.00.
- Orime menshen (Poor folk). \$1.20.
- Dubnov, S. Allgemeine yiddische geshikhte (General Jewish history). Maisel. 5v. \$15.00.
- Yiddische geshikhte (Jewish history. Briefer version). 3v. in one. Maisel. \$2.50.
- Dumas, Alexandre. Graf Monte Cristo. H. P. Co. \$1.50.
- Edelstadt, D. Shriften (Works.) Fr. Arb. Stimme. \$1.50.
- Poet of working class ideals.
- Edlin, W. Veltberihmte operas (Famous operas). H. P. Co. \$1.00.
- Einhorn, David. Shile yugend (Silent youth). Poems. New York: Geliebter. \$1.50.
- Shvartzreit (Black-red). Essays. Warsaw: Lebensfragen. \$1.30.
- Tzu a Yiddisher tokhter (To a Jewess). Poems. Naye Welt. \$1.75.
- Well-known contemporary poet.
- Eiropaishe literatur (Collection of standard works of European literature). Warsaw: C. P. Co. 6v. \$7.50.
- Eliashev, I. Shriften (Essays). Warsaw: C. P. Co. \$3.00.
- Well-known Yiddish critic.
- Eliot, George, pseud. Daniel Deronda. Kantrowitz. 2v. \$3.50.
- Engels, F. Di familie amol un haint (Origin of the family). Forward. \$1.75.
- Entin, J. Fun folks moul (Out of the mouth of the people). Stories for school and home. H. P. Co. \$1.25.
- Epstein, A. A kariere (A career). Short stories. Maisel. \$1.59.
- Far aikh un aiere kinder (For you and your children). 9 pamph. Yiddish. \$1.95.
- Standard stories for children in pamphlets which may be bound together to form one volume.
- Feinstone, S. Khemie (Chemistry). Arbeiter Ring. \$2.50.
- Fink, Reuben. American citizen, naturalization laws, questions and answers in English and Yiddish. Maisel. pap. 30 c.
- Bound together with the Constitution of the U. S. in English and Yiddish. Maisel. Cloth. \$1.25.
- France, Anatole. Thais. Warsaw: Kultur Lige. \$1.25.
- Geter zenen durstig (Gods are athirst). Warsaw: Gitlin. \$1.25.
- Freie erd (Free earth). Collection of poetry and prose. Warsaw: C. P. Co. \$2.00.
- Frug, S. Shriften (Works). H. P. Co. 3v. \$4.00.
- Well-known Russian Yiddish writer.
- Ginzberg, Asher (Achad Haam). Ausgervehlte shriften. Essays about Judaism and nationalism by well-known Zionist. Warsaw: Bikher far alle. \$1.25.
- Ginzburg, Isidor. Entshtehung fun kristentum (Origin of Christianity). Forward. \$1.75.
- Der Talmud. Warsaw: Velt Bib. \$1.75.
- Yiddische denker un poeten in mitelalter (Yiddish poets and thinkers of the middle ages). 2v. Forward. \$4.00.
- Glossman, B. Baginen (Beginning). Short stories. Kultur Pub. Co. \$2.00.
- Goethe, J. W. Faust. 2v. Malerman. \$6.00.
- Werther's leiden (Sorrow of Werther). Lit. Verlag. \$1.20.
- Goldschmidt, A. Leben un shtreben in Soviet Russland (Life in Soviet Russia). Marx Lit. Pub. Co. \$1.50.
- Goldschmidt, M. Der yid (The Jew). Novel by Danish writer. Naye Velt. \$1.65.
- Goncharov, J. Oblomov. 3v. Kultur Pub. Co. \$7.00.
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- Zeitlin, H. Problem fun gut un shlekht (Problem of good and evil). Warsaw: Velt Bibliotek. \$2.00.
- Zetzer, S. Reb Israel baal Shem tov (Biography of the founder of the sect of Chassidim). 2v. America. \$4.00.
- Zhitlovsky, Ch. Gezamelte shriften (Collected works). Essays of publicistic and philosophical character. 10v. Author. \$20.00.
- Ynilosophy. 2v. Maisel. \$4.50.
- Well-known publicist.
- Zunser, E. Ale verk (Works). 3v. Lit. Ferlag. \$7.00.
- Poet-composer of songs widely popular wherever Yiddish is spoken.

Anna Cogswell Tyler

ANNA COGSWELL TYLER, in charge of a story telling work in the Children's Department of the New York Public Library for about fifteen years past, died in Richmond, Va., on March 21st, and was buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, from the house of her cousin, Robert Coit Day, president of the Day Rubber Company of that city. Miss Tyler had been suffering from a painful illness for several months and had gone to Norfolk, Va., in the hope of recovering her health, removing thence to Richmond shortly before her death.

Miss Tyler's work in the New York Public Library was in some respects unique. She was a near relative of the late Moses Coit Tyler of Michigan University, and was born in Connecticut, educated in schools in that state and graduated from Pratt Institute Library School, Brooklyn. On her graduation she became assistant to Annie Carroll Moore, then in charge of the children's room at the Pratt Free Library, and when Miss Moore about 1902, began her organization of the children's work in the New York Public Library, she placed Miss Tyler first in charge of the children's room at the 58th Street Branch, and afterwards at the head of all the story telling work of the department, in which she achieved signal success, developing it to the great and useful extent which it occupies at present and remaining in charge of it until her death.

Miss Tyler had studied for the stage and her voice and presence, added to unusual literary judgment and a sympathetic attitude, made her remarkably successful not only in the telling of stories in person but also in training others in her own methods. The range of literature utilized by Miss Tyler in this work was very large and included much narrative material not usually employed in library story telling. This she modified and developed for her own purposes in such a way as to interest young people in it and lay the foundation for that lasting love and appreciation of good literature that is too often spoiled by the close analysis made of it by some teachers in their school work.

Miss Tyler's personality was most attractive and she made a host of friends who mourn her loss.

ARTHUR E. BOSTWICK

In the L. J. for March 1, p. 212, the first table should read as follow:

Per Capita Circulation, less than 1, 1+ 2+ etc.
Librariaes 1, 9 11

On page 214 the first paragraph should read: "The lowest is .2%, etc."

Summer Courses in Library Science

University of Minnesota Summer School

THE University of Minnesota will offer a group of four courses in library methods at its summer session, June 26 to August 3.

The subjects of the courses and the instructors in charge are:—Cataloging: Ruth Rosholt, head of the Catalog Department of the Minneapolis Public Library; classification: Jessie L. Arms, classifier, University of Minnesota Library; library administration: Clara F. Baldwin, director of the Library Division of the Minnesota State Department of Education; Harriet A. Wood, assistant director and supervisor of school libraries of the same department, and Frank K. Walter, librarian of the University, who will also give the course in reference. Lectures on varying phases of library work will be given by library workers of the Twin Cities and vicinity. Mr. Walter will be in general charge of the group.

Credit will be given in the College of Science, Literature and Arts of the University to students who have completed not less than two years of approved college or university work. Students with less than this amount of formal education but with at least two years' experience in regular library work or teaching may be admitted as "no credit" students. "No credit" students from Minnesota must be recommended by the State Department of Education. Those from other states must submit satisfactory credentials from their library or school officials before registration. No one will be admitted who has not completed a four years' high school course or its full equivalent.

The tuition will be \$25 for the session, with a deposit fee of \$5 to cover incidental charges. A special circular with a fuller description of the course may be obtained by addressing F. K. Walter, Librarian, University of Minnesota.

University of North Carolina

DURING the first six weeks of the Summer Session the University will offer two courses in library science, both of which count as college credit, and the first of which is accepted by the State Department of Education as a professional credit. In 1924 a third course devoted to classification and cataloging will be added for teachers and librarians. Librarian Louis R. Wilson and his staff will give the courses.

The subjects are: (1) Library organization and methods, an elementary course in the organization and management of school and public

libraries. Five hours weekly. (2) The use of books, a course for college students, teachers and librarians on the use of books. Five hours a week.

Rules for Cataloging Incunabula*

THE Chairman of the Committee on Cataloging has published in the *A. L. A. Bulletin*, the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (December 1, 1922 1022-1023), and *Public Libraries* the tentative rules for the cataloging of incunabula, agreed upon by those members of the committee in attendance at the meeting of the committee at Detroit. Not being present at that meeting and finding the rules there determined on to differ radically from the proposal which I, after correspondence with the members of the subcommittee and with others particularly competent to make suggestions, had presented to the Committee on Cataloging at the Detroit meeting, I wish to present herewith my minority report. I have now incorporated in my original rules such differing items of the majority report as I could accept; but I am still at variance with the views of the majority on the following points:

I prefer the term Heading for Statement, and Standard for Conventional title, though these are minor matters.

The omission of statement as to illustrations from the collation is serious, but probably not intentional.

The signatures should be given in a separate note and not encumber the collation; and there would seem to be no need of them except in the case of books that are not paged or foliated.

The standard title should be enclosed in brackets, and followed by the actual title of the book, unless they are identical. This is a general cataloging rule; and I cannot see any reason why it should not be followed in the case of incunabula.

The author, title and imprint parts of the colophon should always be quoted verbatim, so as to show definitely the form in which these items are given. When the book has no title, the incipit should be quoted.

In the note with reference to bibliographies, I would place the one having the accepted description first, as this will not in all cases be the "best and fullest." In the same note, I would give the Proctor and Haebler type num-

* Minority Report of the Chairman of the Subcommittee on Rules for Cataloging Incunabula, of the A. L. A. Committee on Cataloging.

bers, and also reference to such type facsimiles as the library may possess.

In quoting matter printed in capital letters, I would use small caps thruout, not merely for contractions.

Suggestions from those interested in the question are invited.

AKSEL G. S. JOSEPHSON.



To date about \$250,000 of the \$1,000,000 fund needed for the rebuilding of the Louvain University by American sympathizers has been raised. Of this sum about \$100,000 has been contributed by the colleges, universities, normal, high and preparatory elementary schools, libraries, art associations and women's clubs whose interest has been enlisted by the National Committee of the United States for the Restoration of the University of Louvain whose Secretary is Henry S. Haskell, 17 East 42nd St., New York City. Work is being pushed as the accompanying photograph taken last month shows.

A. L. A. Bookbinding Exhibit

REQUESTS for the bookbinding exhibits for the summer school season should be made early so that, as far as possible, the itineraries may be arranged to accommodate the applicants as to dates.

The article on the preparation of periodicals for binding by Gertrude Stiles published in the March *Public Libraries* has been reprinted and is now available in separate form. The prices

are: Single copies, 8 cents; two copies, 15 cents; ten copies, 55 cents; twenty copies, \$1.

Requests both for the exhibits and for the leaflet should be sent to Mary E. Wheelock, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Librarians' Good Will Delegate

A TOTAL of 87,104 votes for Miss Molly V. Leavitt, makes a splendid showing for the library candidate. There were unusually large checks, some unsolicited, unexpected, and contributions from friends of the library, and many from Miss Leavitt's personal friends; but the greater part was contributed by librarians from all over the country, interested in the library development in France and in having a librarian sent with the delegation. The overseas women and the hospital librarians were unusually expressive of their interest.

New York S. L. A. Union List

THE returns for the Union List of Periodicals which is being compiled by a committee of the New York Special Libraries Association have been disappointingly few. If a fair proportion of libraries represented in the Association submit lists the compilation can be issued for general distribution—but if only a few participate copies can be furnished to none except those few. Lists may be sent up to April 21 to the chairman, E. W. Chapin, Municipal Reference Library, 512 Municipal Building, New York City.

“Shakespearean Oracles; a Collection of the Most Quotable Short Sayings from the Great Dramas,” compiled by Beza Boynton Kaiser, former president of the Women's Press Club of Cleveland (Boston: F. W. Faxon, \$1.75), is designed to furnish a compact handbook for public speakers, debaters, and writers. Quotations from individual dramas are kept together and all arranged under the headings of Proverbs, Familiar Quotations, and Epithets, Expletives and Catch Phrases. There is a purposely brief, but workable index.

A checklist of authorized and unauthorized air mail services in the United States from 1910 to date, giving dates and aero cancellations for all flights undertaken, by George W. Angers, forms the leading article in the current number of the *Collectors' Digest*.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

TWICE-A-MONTH

APRIL 15, 1923



THE advance registration for the 1923 conference at Arkansas Hot Springs, which has reached over seven hundred on last account, indicates a possible attendance well toward the thousand hoped for; but, as in this government reservation there is ample hotel accommodation, there will be no need for anyone to refrain at the last moment from attendance. The conflagration at the Hotel Arlington, we are assured, will not prevent the hotel management from finding quarters at the main Hotel Eastman and elsewhere to the full extent of any attendance which may be reached. The Hotel Marquette has been made the headquarters of the state and law librarians. This promise for a convention so far from the seaboard and the centres of population is the more interesting in contrast with the early attendance at conferences and Association membership. It was not until the 1890 conference, in the White Mountains, that conference attendance reached the two hundred point, and the membership of the Association did not reach the thousand point until two years later. The thousand mark at conferences was reached in 1902 at Magnolia, when the Association's membership approximated three thousand. In these latter years both conference attendance and Association membership have reached nearly double these figures, and the Association looks hopefully toward passing the ten thousand point in membership by the end of the first half century in 1926. This is certainly a wonderful advance from the small beginnings of one hundred and three attendance and only sixty-nine registration at the initial conference in 1876.

IT may be noted that the Program Committee has thoughtfully provided for few papers at any one session in the general meetings, which, if speakers keep within the allotted time, should give opportunity for questions and general discussion, in many respects the most valuable and vital features of such meetings. With the development of sections, the chief purpose of the general sessions has been especially to bring together the younger members of the profession and those who have not had the benefit of many previous conferences. It is most desirable that

at such sessions they should have opportunity of seeing and hearing from leaders of the profession generally, in addition to the few speakers, and this can only be done when there is time for debate and the elder members of the profession whom the younger folk want to identify and know are present to do their share. This should not mean that the younger librarians should not feel absolutely free to take the floor and ask their questions or say their say. The general sessions are, so to speak, the melting pot for the Association in which this year old and new may simmer gently and pleasantly together at the Hot Springs.

THE happy enthusiasm of the cataloger for her work is a profound mystery to those outside the library pale and is often a puzzle, indeed, to library workers in other departments who think of cataloging as altogether dry-as-dust work. But the art of cataloging is nowadays closely associated with the science of bibliography and cataloging rises to the level of a professional rather than a routine service. In the paper on "The Record of Science," which W. W. Bishop as a university librarian prepared last year for a college association and which was published in *Science*, he points out wisely and justly that the first duty in research is to obtain accurate and full information as to what patent lawyers call the "state of the art" that the investigator may avoid any waste of time in duplicating previous work and may make his work continuous with and progressive from what has already been done. In this wise the bibliographer becomes the historian of science and links the past with the present.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL work of the highest sort includes not only the fullest record for the identification of the particular book, but develops into the descriptive and historical annotations which define the proper place of the book in its general field. A clear-sighted librarian, who had long been a devotee of full titles in cataloging, confesses to us, however, that he has recently been converted to short title entries for

the practical everyday purposes of library use, and this suggests a problem well worthy of continuing consideration in the cataloging section of the A. L. A. as well as within libraries which emphasize their cataloging work. It is a great national gain that the Library of Congress gives us a full record of the thousands of books which it yearly covers, thus making it more possible to give short titles in cross-reference cards and in printed catalogs with proper intimation that full record is to be found on L. C. cards. In the early days of the A. L. A. it was most important to emphasize the need of full entry cataloging, but with modern development it becomes as important not to waste time in duplicating labor and information when there is possibility of ready reference to results elsewhere easily to be obtained.

THE courses of reading which are becoming a feature of college and university education

indicate an extension of the library field which is most significant and promising. In their development two cautions may well be observed. One that careful consideration should be given in their planning to work already done elsewhere, so that the waste of duplicate research may be avoided; the other, that the college or university librarian should always be consulted in their preparation. This development, indeed, emphasizes the principle that the librarian of an educational institution should always be of professorial rank as a member of the faculty and should always be consulted in all matters regarding college and extension reading. A professor of history may know more about history than the librarian, but he does not know so much about reading in general, and the two angles should be kept in mind in working out any scheme, whether for undergraduates, alumni or the outside public, which is to be of real significance and large value.

LIBRARY ORGANIZATIONS

THE HOT SPRINGS CONFERENCE

THE burning of the Hotel Arlington, beyond necessitating the shifting of many reservations is not to interfere in any way with the comfort and pleasure of Conference visitors. The Hotel Marquette has been made headquarters for the law and state librarians, and Mr. Chester, manager of the Eastman and in charge of all reservations for the week, says that all Hot Springs stands ready to make the visit pleasant and profitable.

Over seven hundred reservations have been made so far and there is room for all who make eleventh hour decision to go.

Travel and hotel arrangements are given in our numbers for January 15, February 1, and April 1. Since the publication of our last number the following have been announced:

A. L. A. COUNCIL

In addition to the meeting announced for Monday afternoon, April 23, a second session will be held on the following afternoon, and a third may be held following the last general session.

READERS ROUND TABLE

The speakers on the topics announced in our last number will be Mrs. D. L. Phillips, of Little Rock, on service to women's clubs; Sylvester P. Annan on service to artists and musicians; Rev. A. B. Rhine, of Hot Springs on that to the clergy; Superintendent A. C. Parsons of Okla-

homa City, on that to schools and teachers; Mrs. Arthur E. Bostwick on current book service, and Charles Lutdeking, of St. Louis, on technical, industrial and business service. The chairman, Dr. Bostwick, will give an introductory paper on how readers help.

LECTURE COURSE ON PUBLIC SPEAKING

A series of five lectures on public speaking will be given at Hot Springs during the A. L. A. Conference by Professor Franklin L. Gilson, State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas.

The lectures will be given in the Eastman Hotel at 8:15 each morning from Tuesday to Saturday, April 24-28, inclusive.

Professor Gilson will probably be available also for informal and personal conferences with those who have enrolled for the course.

This subject was selected for this year's lecture course because of the interest expressed by those who attended the Professor Bleyer lectures at Detroit.

There will be a two dollar fee for the course. If you are interested please send your name at once to A. L. A. Headquarters. The fee can be paid at Hot Springs. Advance enrollment is necessary.

SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION CONVENTION

THE program of the Special Libraries Association for its Fourteenth Annual Convention, at Atlantic City, May 22-25, 1923,

has been arranged with great care and thought. It became apparent to us that as we were holding our meeting in the East while A. L. A. convenes in the far southwest many librarians might find it more convenient to go to Atlantic City than to Hot Springs. We therefore wished to supply a program attractive to the general librarian, while not sacrificing our own special library viewpoint.

The special librarian is firmly convinced of the importance of the public library, and of his dependence upon it, and he is also equally sure of the usefulness of the special library to the public library and of the way in which it supplements the public library. One being the complement of the other opportunity in one program should be provided to show this relationship. Hence the names of a number of general librarians on the program.

In order to satisfy our multifarious interests, four types of sessions have been provided. The general sessions will have speakers outside our own profession, speakers who represent the clientele of the special libraries. They can bring us ideas which can be practically applied, or give us more inspiration for our work.

The second type of meeting is the group meeting or conference on methods. These will provide for discussion of technique and methods, and will be decidedly library family affairs. No point will be too small to discuss and much actual assistance for daily and routine work should be acquired in these meetings. The subjects are purely library subjects approached from the special library standpoint. In my opinion, after these sessions no librarian can go back to his work feeling he has not received practical benefit from the convention.

The third type is a purely social one, intended to encourage acquaintanceship among all the librarians, and secondarily, to make for real fun and entertainment provided by our talents and efforts.

The fourth type is a business meeting, but there will be only one, where the transactions of the association, a review of its work and its plans for the future will be made. It is not to be carried on according to cut and dried rules and bids fair to be really interesting.

An especially prepared exhibit will aid in showing the work of the association during the year.

Since special librarians, for the most part, work in busy, bustling cities and equally busy libraries, it seemed advisable to give ourselves a treat at a resort. Meeting in Atlantic City takes us away from the special libraries them-

selves, yet gives many an opportunity to visit certain types of libraries, or compare individual libraries in neighboring cities. Therefore, we have provided visits to special libraries in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington on days preceding and following the convention. In addition, the regular monthly meetings of local associations will be held so that all may become familiar with the activities of the local associations and learn their importance to the welfare of the national association.

It has been the aim of the program committee to avoid overloading the program. Each day, there are only two sessions, thereby allowing one portion of the day for recreation. For the same reason, no session has a long program, but we anticipate that each will be short and pertinent and never tedious or tiring.

We cordially invite all librarians to our Special Libraries Association Convention. We shall welcome you, one and all, and know that the public librarian will add to the value of the meeting just as the special librarian will. We hope that all who cannot attend the Hot Springs Conference may find a fair substitute in the Atlantic City Convention on May 22-25.

REBECCA B. RANKIN, *President.*

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Monthly meeting of the New York Special Libraries Association, Monday, May 21, 8 p. m. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Opening reception, Tuesday evening, May 22, 8 p. m., at Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City, N. Y.

First general session, Wednesday, May 23, 10.05 a. m.

Address of Welcome, Wm. L. Bader, Mayor of Atlantic City.

Address by a representative of A. L. A.

Address by S. L. A. President, Rebecca B. Rankin.

Group Meetings—Wednesday, May 23, 2.35 p. m.

These meetings will be held simultaneously, a separate room being allotted each group. Each group will have a chairman who has arranged the program, allowing particularly for informal discussions of every day problems.

Financial—Alice Rose, Chairman. Insurance—Frances S. Cox, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York. Medical—Janet Melvain. Common Service Committee. New York. Religious—Clara Clarke, Biblical Seminary in New York. Industrial—Louise Keller, Independence Bureau, Philadelphia. Civic—Ina Clement, Municipal Reference Library, New York. Technology—George Winthrop Lee, Stone and Webster, Boston, Mass. Socio-

logical—Mrs. Bertha V. Hartzell, Social Service Library, Boston. Agricultural and Scientific—Claribel R. Barnett, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Conferences on Methods, Thursday May 24.
10:05 a. m.

These meetings will be in session at the same time, but in different rooms. Each meeting will be in charge of a chairman who has arranged his own program to suit its particular needs. Informal discussion will be encouraged.

Cataloging—Margaret Mann, Engineering Societies Library, New York.

Order Work—Theodora Abbott, National Bank of Commerce, New York.

Reference Work—E. H. McClelland, Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh.

Sources for Book Selection—Julia McCord, Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Documents—Edward H. Redstone, Massachusetts State Library.

National List of Periodicals—Harry M. Lydenberg, New York Public Library.

Specialists in Public Libraries—Gladys Love, Rochester Public Library.

Second General Session, Thursday, 2.35 p. m.

"How to Make Facts Work," by Archer Wall Douglas, Simmons Hardware Co., St. Louis, Mo.

"Serving Humanity," by Bruce Barton, Barton, Durstine and Osborn, New York.

"Business Prophecies—or for what subjects will business librarians be called upon in the coming year" by David Friday, President of Michigan Agricultural College.

Social Evening, Thursday, 8 p. m.

In charge of social committee, under Miss Marguerite Burnett, Federal Reserve Bank of New York.

Business Session, Friday, May 25. 10.05 a. m.

Reports of committees. Election of officers. Discussion and adoption of new Constitution. Reports for local associations.

Third General Session, Friday, May 25.

8.05 p. m.

"Need of Libraries in the Financial World," by J. H. Puelicher, president of the American Bankers' Association.

"The Public Library and its Relation to Business Interests," by Charles F. D. Belden, Boston Public Library.

"Human Relations in the Eastman Kodak Company," by Mrs. Robert F. Armstrong, Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Monthly meeting of the Special Libraries Council of Philadelphia and vicinity, Saturday, May 26, 8 p. m., Philadelphia, Pa.

Monthly meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association, Saturday, May 26, 1923, 8 p. m., at Washington, D. C.

Delegates will be given an opportunity to visit special libraries in New York City, on Tuesday, May 22. Elsa Loeber, New York State Chamber of Commerce, has offered to make her library headquarters for all visiting delegates, May 22-23.

The same opportunity will be afforded them to visit libraries in Washington, D. C. or Philadelphia, on Saturday, May 26. Local committees will give delegates every assistance and attention.

HOTEL ARRANGEMENT,

Headquarters will be at the Hotel Chelsea, South Morris Avenue and the Boardwalk. The rates, including meals, are as follows. One person in room, without bath, \$7, per day; two persons in room, without bath, \$13, per day; one person in room, with bath, \$9, per day; two persons in room, with bath, \$15, per day. Some of the large front rooms will be \$16.

These rates will extend to and thru Sunday, May 27th. Delegates will write direct to the Hotel Chelsea.

The exhibits are in charge of Grace A. Child, Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Co., Hartford, Conn., with whom all arrangements for exhibits should be made.

TRAVEL

A rate of fare and one-half will be available to Atlantic City. When purchasing one-way ticket ask for a certificate, not a receipt, and immediately on arrival at hotel, have it endorsed by Alfred Lindsay, secretary. This certificate presented to ticket agent will entitle bearer to reduction on return trip.

Regular one-way fares from principal cities are given below:

Boston, via New York, \$13.19; Boston, via Philadelphia, \$14.09; New York, \$4.93; Philadelphia, \$2.92; Pittsburgh, \$14.64; Washington, \$7.32; Chicago, \$31.88; Detroit, \$25.85; Cleveland, \$19.73.

NEW YORK SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION

THE Association met on March 27, 1923, at the American Telephone & Telegraph Company offices, 195 Broadway. The Engineering Group were the hostesses of the evening. The meeting was under the auspices of the Librarians of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Western Electric Company. A table d'hôte dinner was served in the new cafeteria and the meeting was continued in the new Assembly Room of the building, where Paul D. Findley, technical representative of the Western Electric Company, gave a very interesting and illuminating talk on "How Radio Unites the Nation."

IN THE LIBRARY WORLD

MASSACHUSETTS

Boston. As the increased use made of the library of the Boston Athenaeum in recent years has forced up the selling price of shares to a point which threatens to exclude persons of moderate means from the list of proprietors, an effort has been made to reclaim shares long unused. In some cases the title has been hopelessly clouded, but some shares have been recovered. The share bought by John S. Capt of Boston in 1817 has been traced to one heir in Bulgaria, two in France, and five in Switzerland. Nine shares have not been transferred since the middle of the last century. There were 875 shares in use (915 assessments paid) during 1922 in place of 856 (889 assessments paid) in 1921. The income from assessments was \$10,830, and from fines \$512. Bound volumes to the number of 3,755 were placed on the shelves, bringing the total bookstock to about 292,000 volumes. Expenditures were \$19,105 for books, periodicals, and binding.

The small room where the late Barrett Wendell used to write has been preserved as a memorial. An exhibition of advertising posters issued by French and Italian railways was held in February and March of last year.

VERMONT

Washington County, the home county of the Vermont Free Public Commission, was the leader in the amount of service received in 1920-22 for the reason that people in the county could make their selection from the Commission shelves. It is planned to visit sixty libraries with the book wagon in the fall to give other counties the same advantage on a smaller scale. Forty-two towns are without libraries, altho thirty of these are served by traveling libraries. One hundred and fifty traveling libraries were circulated, a gain of fifty-six over the preceding period. Six hundred and ninety-five school libraries were loaned, 231 more than in the preceding biennium. The Commission owns 203 school libraries and can make approximately 128 more from the shelves. As there are on record 1160 rural schools in the state less than half can expect such aid. The use by individuals tripled, and only aid from the Kellogg-Hubbard Library to the extent of 380 books and magazines enabled the Commission to meet the demand adequately.

Aid in maintenance, consisting of approximately thirty dollars' worth of books, was granted to sixty-two towns. Books and library

supplies to the extent of the value of \$417 were distributed to the State Prison, State Hospital for the Insane, and Industrial School. The expenditures were in all \$19,244, of which \$8,217 was paid out in salaries, \$3,155 in aid in maintenance, and \$4,155 on the Traveling Library Department.

NEW YORK

The libraries of New York State have completed thirty years of library development under the system of state aid and supervision adopted in the Laws of 1892. Altho that law was the real beginning of the present era of development, there was a law enacted twenty years earlier, in 1872, making almost exactly the same provision for the support of public libraries as the law of 1892. Every city, village, and town in the state had power and authority to establish a public library and levy taxes for its support, but not one took advantage of the law in the twenty years following. The earlier law provided no state agency for making it effective. When such an agency was provided in 1892 the results at once began to make themselves apparent.

In 1892 all libraries other than school and college libraries numbered 95; last year reports were received from 686. Free circulating libraries, other than school libraries, thirty years ago numbered 54, while reports were received from 592 such libraries last year. Thirty years ago there were in free circulating libraries a total of 463,275 volumes; the reports for 1922 show a total of 6,541,935 volumes in such libraries, and their circulation of books for home reading was 33,342,523 as compared with 1,632,388 in 1892. Last year the free libraries of the state, including libraries free for public reference, had a total income of \$5,666,835 to compare with their income of \$261,694 for operation thirty years before. Local taxation for library service then amounted to \$69,289; last year the sum had reached \$3,205,175. In 1892 there were 37 free or association buildings in the state, valued at about \$3,631,220; in 1922 there were 338 such buildings valued at \$45,000,000. Expressed in percentages, these figures mean that while the total population of the state has increased 81 per cent, the number of independent libraries has increased 600 per cent, the number of library buildings 810 per cent, the value of library buildings 1140 per cent, the number of free circulating libraries 990 per cent, the number of volumes in such libraries 1300 per cent, the circulation 1800 per cent, total

library income 1230 per cent, and library income from local taxation 4500 per cent. The number of free libraries has grown in this period 12 times faster than the state's population, their number of volumes 16 times faster, their circulation 24 times faster, total library income 23 times faster, and income from local taxation 55 times faster.

In 1892 for each 1000 of population there was an average of 103 books in libraries free for circulation; in 1922 for each 1000 of population there was an average of 561 books in free libraries other than school libraries, an average of 1090, counting all the libraries of the state. The circulation then was equal to 250 books for each 1000 population; in 1922, 2818. The per capita circulation in 1892 was at the rate of one book every three years; in 1922 books were issued at the rate of 2.8 books each year for every person in the state or about 14 books a year to every family.

Comparing efficiency and economy of operation, in 1892 for each volume of stock in all the circulating libraries there was an average issue for public use of 1.9 books and in the independent free libraries an average issue of 3.5 books, while last year in the free libraries of the state there was an average issue of 5 volumes for each book in stock.

Each book in stock is now doing 40 per cent more service than 30 years ago. The average cost of operation per issue of book for all circulating libraries in 1892 was 12 cents and for the independent free libraries, 9.3 cents, whereas in 1922, for all the free libraries of the state, the average cost per issue of book was 11.2 cents.

As all original records were destroyed in the fire of 1911 at the State Library, the above figures were derived in the main from such portions of early reports as had appeared in print, supplemented, however, by replies received to special inquiries and from the file of "descriptive and historical reports" sent in from the libraries of the state immediately after the fire. The figures in some cases are approximate, and it is not certain that every library existing 30 years ago is included in the table. The omissions and variations are believed to be unimportant.

As the report in *New York Libraries* points out, these statistics of phenomenal growth should not be taken to mean that the state has reached the point of saturation as regards library facilities. There still exists a population of at least 1,300,000 living in the rural sections of the state completely devoid of public library privileges. Measured by territorial area, it is estimated that nine-tenths of the state or more is without public library facilities. Besides, "we need only to men-

tion the almost universal over exploitation of current fiction due to a low grade of library service necessitated by a low grade of library salaries; the almost universal lack of co-operation between local libraries leading to waste and duplication; the small registration of borrowers in the large cities; the state of starvation to which many of these libraries have been reduced by unsympathetic or indifferent public officials; and the fact that there are still five cities and 192 incorporated villages in the State which are entirely without library service."

VIRGINIA

Danville. The City Council has recently accepted without a dissenting vote the conditions laid down by the donors of the proposed public library building to that city. The conditions are: Miss Bland Schoolfield will build the library at a cost of \$25,000; Mr. J. E. Perkinson will give \$10,000 towards its equipment; and the Danville Library Association, which has for years conducted a subscription library, will give its 5,000 volumes as a nucleus for the new library, provided the city furnishes the site and appropriates annually for five years the sum of \$7,500 for maintenance. At the end of that time the city will be given a clear title to the building and contents. The city has consented to leave the management of the library in the hands of the board of the Danville Library Association, which is composed of men and women who have worked for a number of years for a public library.

Danville is a prosperous city of about 20,000 population, in the heart of Virginia's cotton and tobacco region and the new library will make a specialty of work with children and in the cotton mill district. In this it will have the active sympathy and co-operation of the officials of the Dan River Mills, as the president, Mr. R. A. Schoolfield, father of the donor, has long been interested in social service, and has made "Schoolfield Village" a model industrial plant. The council took final action on March 12th, and the library board is already engaged in visiting other libraries, conferring with other librarians, and drafting tentative plans.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. Combining extensive purchasing of incunabula with a holiday tour, Pierce Butler, the custodian of the John-M. Wing Foundation of the Newberry Library, spent three months last summer in Europe, with the result that 207 new examples of incunabula were added to the Foundation, including 67 new presses and 6 new cities. Most of them were found in London, Frankfort, and Leipzig. The total of fifteenth-


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century books in the Newberry was thus raised to 695. The additions of outstanding rarity were Turrecrematas' "In Psalmos," printed by Ulrich Hahn at Rome in 1470, containing certain typographical features which seem to upset more or less widely accepted notions regarding the historic development of printing technique; a copy of the "Mibhar ha-Peninim" ("Choice of Pearls") written by Solomon ben Judah Ibn Gabriol (1021-1058) and published January 14, 1484, at Soncino by Israel Nathan ben Samuel, apparently the first example of fifteenth-century Hebrew printing to reach Chicago; and a tiny copy of an edition of St. Augustine's "Meditationes," printed apparently at Basel by Michael Wensler about 1490. A manuscript bibliography compiled by Aksel G. S. Josephson of the literature relating to the invention of printing was given by him to the Foundation.

The selection and purchase of 1,372 titles necessitated the investigation of 13,398 titles. Seventy-nine booklists were prepared, 48 of which were for the general collections and 31 for the Wing Foundation. The library was used by 54,249 readers, a slight increase over the attendance in 1921, and 147,143 volumes were delivered to them. Volumes, pamphlets, manuscripts, etc., in all departments of the library on December 15, 1922, were 406,409, a net gain during the year of 6,294. The number of authorized positions on the staff was thirty-four. The catalog department was as usual the chief sufferer from resignations.

IOWA

Five bills have been introduced in the Senate through the efforts of the Legislative Committee of the Iowa Library Association and have gone to the Public Library Committee where they remain at the present time. Among these is the bill changing the time for the annual report, S. F. 477; and the county library bill, S. F. 619. The chance for favorable report on either seems small.

One bill, S. F. 503, introduced by Senator Horchem without the knowledge of the Legislative Committee, seeks to make the city superintendent of schools ex-officio a member of the library board. This also is in the hands of the Public Library Committee.

NEBRASKA

"Statistics are not a satisfying medium of expression . . . yet figures do speak effectively," says Nellie Williams, secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission, in the commission's eleventh biennial report, and the figures cited go far to prove the contention. More people were served during the past biennium than in

any previous two-year period. Seven tax-supported libraries have been added to the list of 116 reported two years ago. These libraries are at Arapahoe, Bridgeport, Newman Grove, Ralston, Rushville, Sargent and Ulysses, the two latter being township libraries. There are in Nebraska 21 cities of a population of 3,000 and up, all of which have tax-supported libraries. There are 23 towns between 2000 and 3000 population, 20 of which maintain libraries by tax. Ord, South Sioux City, and Wahoo have no libraries. Nebraska has 65 towns between 1000 and 2000 population, of which 48 have taxed libraries. Fifteen of the remaining 17 have association libraries. There are 32 towns under 1000 population which have taxed libraries. The secretary helped organize or visited 14 of the 21 association libraries added during the biennium. Volumes loaned numbered 77,861. The Commission now owns about 24,000 volumes. Expenditures from December 1, 1920, to November 30, 1922, were \$25,060.

OREGON

Figures for the mail-order business done by the Oregon State Library in the biennium ending September 30, 1922, show how apt is State Librarian Cornelia Marvin's comparison of the library to a "mail order and chain store organization" in her report to the Legislative Assembly. From the general loan collection of 44,691 volumes 83,220 volumes in 24,905 shipments were sent out in response to 22,867 requests, increasing 29,878 volumes in the biennium. The loss in outgoing mail was 14 volumes, in incoming mail 40 volumes, and ninety volumes were never returned or paid for, but on the other hand readers paid for 781 volumes loaned and not returned. There have been 12,597 mail order borrowers registered, using the library since 1920. Without counting 6,000 renewals of loans, the library loaned fifty thousand more books in 1920-1922 than in the previous biennium; 205,615 in all. The legislative appropriation for 1920-1922 was \$75,000, of which \$43,944 was paid out in salaries and wages and \$20,816 for books, periodicals, and binding. For the coming two-year period \$93,915 is asked.

In Oregon there are 11 counties with service under the law and libraries in the county seat; 31 city libraries outside county systems; 10 libraries, with independent boards and some local support, served also thru county centers; 19 branches and deposit stations of county systems in incorporated places, with no local tax; 2 libraries under boards which receive no public funds, and 11 association libraries, usually supplemented by State books, not all of them free,

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with their own books; 6 permanent county branches in unincorporated places. These libraries owned 525,792 volumes at the end of 1921, 51,285 of these were added in that year, the total circulation was 3,026,843 volumes, there were 192,831 borrowers registered for service 45,081 of whom were added in 1921, and of these 14,449 were country people holding cards in city libraries. They received from public funds in 1921 \$345,541, expending in all \$442,299, of which \$215,681 was paid in staff salaries and \$54,665 was invested in books. Portland added 27,749 of the books, owned 331,943 of the total volumes, spent for salaries \$163,948, and circulated in Multnomah County 2,037,545 of the total volumes loaned.

All possible county library systems are in operation, comments the report. Multnomah County has a library supported thruout by county tax and administered by a private corporation thru contract with the county, and adding its endowment funds to the county money. Umatilla County has a county board operating a county library in the county building. Josephine County contributes money annually to a public library which agrees to give certain county service. Hood River County and city share the support and administration of a library system peculiar to the place; Klamath County has no library board, but is managed by the county court; the others are under the contract system with the board of the library at the county seat acting on county matters and local boards attending to local affairs. Eight counties still have no permanent free libraries.

The 1921 law restricting the choice of books for public libraries to those recommended by some reliable authority, which has come in for much adverse comment outside the state, has worked no apparent hardship, and "in some cases has been welcomed as a protection from the generosity of uncritical housekeepers. . ."

CALIFORNIA

The appropriation of the California State Library for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, was \$130,000, increasing to \$152,950 for the fiscal year of 1921-1922. Expenditures for salaries were \$57,585; for books and subscriptions \$28,886. The legislative session abolished the Board of State Library Trustees, which had been left by reorganization of State Government in late years with little to do other than appoint the librarian, and made the Governing Board of the Department of Finance the controlling body. Pending the erection of the new state library and courts building the library is hampered by lack of space, being obliged to store a large number of books in a fireproof

warehouse last June, where they are lost to general use.

Changes in the personnel of the staff have been almost as frequent as in the first post-war years. Altho the library school was given up in June, 1920, a six weeks' institute was given at the State Library beginning November 8, 1920, with an enrollment of seven, and co-operation was given the University of California in the conduct of the summer library school in 1921. An attempt to give instruction in library subjects by correspondence did not have entirely satisfactory results.

Orange County began the operation of a county library, making Southern California another "solid south" in point of county library service. The fifteen inactive counties are in the central and northern sections of the state.

CANADA

Statistics for four classes of libraries in the Dominion of Canada, are presented in "Library Statistics of Canada, 1920-1921" (Ottawa, 1923) compiled from questionnaires sent by the Education Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of 645 libraries known to exist, 537 reported, 210 out of 226 Free Public Libraries, 280 out of 283 Association Libraries, 25 out of 90 University or College libraries and 22 out of 46 Government libraries. A total of 4,127,362 volumes was shown: 2,174,591 in Free Public, 484,287 in Association, 906,061 in University or College, and 562,423 in Government libraries, with a total circulation of 10,184,163 volumes; 9,386,674 from Free Public, 722,428 from Association, 42,104 from University or College, and 32,957 from Government libraries. The total current expenditure shown was \$1,269,580, Free Public having spent \$1,067,112, Association \$55,478, University or College \$99,131, and Government \$47,857. The figures for the two latter are only partial, as in some cases librarians in educational institutions give only part of their time to library work and do not receive salaries as librarians; while in Government libraries much of the expenditure is included in the general appropriations for the departments and is not separately specified.

The four western provinces and Ontario have public library legislation, known in some provinces as the "Public Libraries Act," in others as the "Free Libraries Act." The Yukon territory has similar legislation for Dawson City. The Province of Quebec has a less detailed act providing for the establishment of and financial assistance to free or association libraries or institutes. Nova Scotia also has legislation providing for such financial aid. New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island have no library legislation.

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Barnes, Walter, *comp.* One hundred gift books for children. Fairmont, West Va.: State Normal School, Extension Department. 4 p. pap.

GENERAL

Western Massachusetts Library Club. Suggested list of books for small libraries . . . from volumes published in 1922. 4 p. pap. (Reprinted from *Springfield Republican*, Feb. 18, 1923).

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A list of the articles that have appeared in the *Printers' Ink* publications on the advertising of shoes. (3). 185 Madison ave., New York. 2 mim. p. (*Printers' Ink* special service).

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AGRICULTURAL CREDIT—GERMANY

International Institute of Agriculture. Bureau of Economic and Social Intelligence. Le landschaften e le loro operazioni di credito ipotecario in Germania [1770-1920] Roma: Tipografia della Camera dei Deputati. 4 p. bibl.

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AMERICAN FICTION

Syracuse (N. Y.) Public Library. The gold star list. American fiction 1821-1923. Five hundred titles classified, with notes. [28 p.] Feb. 1923. 20c.

See also FICTION

ART—ENGLISH. See GIRTIN, THOMAS; RACKHAM, ARTHUR

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Théry, André. Les grands établissements de crédit français, avant, pendant et après la guerre. Paris: E. Sagot. 5 p. bibl.

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Heckscher, E. F. Continental system: an economic interpretation ed. by Harold Westergaard. Oxford. Bibl. \$4. (Carnegie Endowment for Internatl. Peace. Division of Economics and History pubs.).

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BOOK RARITIES

Grasse, Johann G. T. Trésor de livres rares et précieux; ou, Nouveau dictionnaire bibliographique contenant plus de cent mille articles de livres rares, curieux et recherchés, d'ouvrages de luxe, etc. . . . 7 v. in 8. Berlin: J. Altmann.

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New York Public Library. Economics Division. List of references to the most recent foreign census publications. 4 typew. p. Feb. 17, 1923. 50c. (P.A.I.S.).

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Abel, J. F. Annotated list of official publications on consolidation of schools and transportation of pupils. U. S. Bureau of Education. 12 p. Jan. 1923. (Rural school leaflet no. 9).

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Great Britain. Medical Research Council. Reports of the Committee for the investigation of the causes of dental diseases: 1, Structure of teeth in relation to dental disease. London: H. M. Stationery Office. Bibl. (Special rpt., ser. no. 70).

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Chuang, Chai-Hsuan. Tendencies toward a democratic system of education in China. Shanghai: Commercial Press. Bibl. \$1.50 Mex.

ENGRAVINGS

Enoch Pratt Free Library. Etching and engraving; a list of books in the . . . library and in the library of the Peabody Institute relating to the art of engraving on metal, wood and stone. Baltimore. 13 p. O. pap. apply.

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Kluck, Alexander von. The march on Paris and the battle of the Marne, 1914; with portraits and maps and notes by the historical section (military branch) of the Committee of Imperial Defence. Longmans. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$3.50.

FICTION

Barnes, Walter, *comp.* A reading project for a woman's club; one hundred recent British and American novels dealing with various aspects and problems of woman's life. Fairmont, West Va.: State Normal School, Extension Department. 4 p. pap.

See also AMERICAN FICTION

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Daniel, John F. The Elasmobranch fishes. Berkeley: University of California. Bibl. O.

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Recknagle, A. B. Forests of New York state. Macmillan. 7 p. bibl. \$2.50.

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Funck-Brentano, Frantz. The Middle Ages, tr.

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- GEOGRAPHY**
Ormsby, Mrs. H. Some recent geographical literature. Clare Market, London W.C. 2: London School of Economics and Political Science. *Economica*. Jan. 1923. p. 83-85. 2s. 6d.
- GEOLOGY—INDO-CHINA, FRENCH**
Mansuy, Henri Alphonse. Etude complémentaire des faunes triasiques de la région de Thanh-Hoa, Nord-Annam. Description de fossiles des terrains paléozoïques et mésozoïques de Tonkin Septentrional feuillets de Cao-Bang, de Ha-Lang, de Thât-Khê et de Lang-Son). . . . Hanoi-Haiphong: Imprimerie d'Extrême-Orient. 1921. Bibl. footnotes. [Indo-China, French]. Service Geologique Memoires du Service Geologique de l'Indochine. v. 8: fasc. 1).
- GEOLOGY—SPAIN**
Gómez, José R. El Mioceno continental ibérico y su fauna malacológica. Madrid: Museo Nacional de Ciencias Naturales. 22 p. bibl.
- GERMANY. See AGRICULTURAL CREDIT—GERMANY; MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES—GERMANY**
- GERMANY—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**
Lutz, R. H. German revolution, 1918-1919. Stanford University, Cal.: Leland Stanford University Bibl. \$2. (Pubs., univ. ser., history, econ. and political science v. 1 no. 1).
- GIRTIN, THOMAS**
Stokes, Hugh. Girtin and Bonington. Stokes. 3 p. bibl. D. \$1.50. (British artists ser.; ed. by S. C. Kaines Smith).
- INDIA—GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS**
Cross, Cecil M. P. The development of self-government in India, 1858-1914. University of Chicago Press. 11 p. bibl. O. pap. apply.
- INDIANS**
Museum of the American Indian. Heye Foundation. List of publications. . . 3d. ed. 39 p. pap. Dec. 1922. (Indian notes and monographs, no. 34).
- INDO-CHINA, FRENCH. See GEOLOGY—INDO-CHINA, FRENCH**
- INVESTMENTS**
Fish, J. C. L. Engineering economics: first principles. 2nd ed. McGraw. Bibl. \$2.
- JEWS**
Schneiderman, Harry, ed. American Jewish year book 5683, Sept. 23, 1922, to Sept. 10, 1923. Philadelphia: Jewish Publication Society of America. Bibl. \$2.06. (v. 24).
- JOURNALISM—CHINA**
Patterson, D. D. Journalism of China. Columbia: University of Missouri. Bibl. (Bull. v. 23, no. 34, Journalism ser. no. 26).
- LAW**
Chicago (Ill.) Law Institute. Subject index, Jan. 1, 1902—Dec. 31, 1922. 157 p. (Supplement to Catalog of 1902.) List of accessions to library in period indicated.
Hofheld, W. N. Fundamental legal conceptions as applied in judicial reasoning and other legal essays. Yale. Bibl. \$7.50.
- LIVE STOCK**
Youngblood, B., and A. B. Cox. Economic study of a typical ranching area on the Edwards plateau of Texas. College Station, Brazos Co.: Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, Agricultural Experiment Station. Division of Farm and Ranch Economics. Bibl. (Bull. no. 297).
- MAGIC**
Thorndyke, Lynn. A history of magic and experimental science; during the first 13 centuries of our era; in 2 v. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. O. \$10.
- MASSACHUSETTS—HISTORY**
Massachusetts Dept. of Labor and Industries. Population and resources of Cape Cod; a special report in recognition of the three hundredth anniversary of the settlement of New England. Boston: Wright and Potter, State Printers. 14 p. bibl. by Eleanor A. Brigham. O. pap.
- MIDDLE AGES. See FRANCE—HISTORY**
- MILKING**
Pearson, F. A., and H. A. Ross. Comparative expense of mechanical and hand milking. Urbana: Illinois University Agricultural Experiment Station. Bibl. Jan. 1923. (Bull. no. 241).
- MINE ACCIDENTS**
Mine fires and explosions. 87 Milk st. Boston: National Fires Protection Association. *Quarterly*. Jan. 1923. p. 236-243. Bibl.
- MINES AND MINERAL RESOURCES—GERMANY**
Prussia. Oberbergamt zu Bonn. Ein jahrhundert preussischer Bergverwaltung in den Rheinlanden. Festschrift aus Anlass des hundertjährigen Bestehens des Oberbergamts zu Bonn. Berlin: W. Ernst u. Sohn. Bibl. footnotes.
- NEW YORK (STATE). See FORESTS AND FORESTRY**
- NEW ZEALAND**
New Zealand Census and Statistics Office. New Zealand official year-book, 1923. Wellington. Bibl. 7s. 6d. (v. 31).
- NEWSPAPERS. See JOURNALISM**
- NOVELS. See FICTION**
- OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS**
Gleichen, Alexander W. The theory of modern optical instruments; a reference book for physicists, manufacturers of optical instruments, and for officers in the army and navy . . . tr. from the German . . . 2nd ed. London: H. M. Stationery Off. 4 p. bibl.
- PERIODICALS**
Grand Rapids (Mich.) Public Library. List of current periodicals for 1923. *Bulletin*. Jan.-Feb. 1923. p. 3-15.
Homer, T. J., comp. Guide to serial publications founded prior to 1918 and now or recently current in Boston, Cambridge, and vicinity. pt. 1: A-Bibl.; pt. 2: Bibl.-Esp. Boston Public Library.
- PIRANESI, GIOVANNI BATTISTA**
Hind, Arthur M. Giovanni Battista Piranesi; a critical study, with a list of his published works and detailed catalogues of the prisons and the views of Rome. London: Cotswold Gallery. 2 p. bibl.
- POPULATION**
Cox, Harold. Problem of population. Putnam. Bibl. \$2.50.
- POULTRY**
Hannas, R. R. Popular poultry pointers: a book of popular up-to-date recommendations that have proved successful on many farms. Macmillan. Bibl. \$2.25.
- PRINTS. See ENGRAVING**
- PSYCHOLOGY. See RELIGION—PSYCHOLOGY**
- RACKHAM, ARTHUR**
Coykendall, Frederick, comp. Arthur Rackham; a list of books illustrated by him. Mount Vernon, New York: Author. various paging. O. apply.
- RAILROADS**
Vanderblue, H. B., and K. F. Burgess. Railroads: rates, service, management. Macmillan. 8 p. bibl. \$4.50.
- RANCH LIFE. See LIVE STOCK**
- RARE BOOKS. See BOOK RARITIES**
- REFERENCE BOOKS**
Mudge, Isadore G. New guide to reference books: based on the third ed. of "Guide to the Study and

Special Offers of Library Books

The H. H. Hunting Co., Inc., Springfield, Mass.

Steven's Manuscripts Relating to America, containing reproductions of manuscripts in the European libraries; England, Holland, France, etc.; 25 vols. We have purchased the few remaining sets of this work. Prices on application.

Times Atlas, last edition, half morocco; publisher price, \$60.00 our library price, \$27.50.

Narrative and Critical History of America, edited by Justin Winsor, 8 vols.; published price, \$40.00; our price, \$25.00.

Library Exchange

Wanted—"Economist" (bound or unbound), 1910-1919, inclusive. Library, Federal Reserve Bank, 925 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Wanted—Library Journal, October, 1897. Library State Normal School, Milwaukee, Wis.

Wanted—Library Journal, March 15, 1922. Keystone State Normal Library, Kutztown, Pa.

Texas Christian University Library, Fort Worth, Texas.

Wants the following:
U. S. Bureau of Education Bulletin, 1907, no. 4; 1914, no. 41; 1920, no. 37.
Vocational Summary, vol. 1, no. 2, June, 1918.
Vocational Summary Index, for vol. 3, May, 1920-Apr., 1921.
Elementary School Journal, vol. 20, no. 7, March, 1920.
Musical America, vol. 32, no. 26, Oct. 23, 1920.
Music News, vol. 12, no. 46, Nov. 12, 1920.
Independent, vol. 100, Nov. 22, 1919; vol. 103, July 24, 1920.
Biblical World, vol. 54, no. 1, 1920.
Biblical Review, vol. 1, complete, with Index.

NELL ANDREW, Librarian.

In order to complete its files the Library School of the New York Public Library desires to secure the following library school circulars:

Carnegie Library School, Atlanta, 1910-11, 1914-15, 1915-16.
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Carnegie Library School, Pittsburgh, 1903-10, 1913-14.
Pratt Institute School of Library Science, 1900-12, 1917-18.
Simmons College School of Library Science, 1903-04, 1905-08.
University of Syracuse Library School, 1908, 1910-11, 1917, 1919.
University of Washington Library School, 1920-21.
Western Reserve University Library School, 1905-06.
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Notary Public, New York Co., N. Y., No. 191,

Reg. No. 1368

[Seal.] (My commission expires March 30, 1923.)

Use of Reference Books," by A. G. Kroeger, as rev. by I. G. Mudge. 4th ed. A. L. A. 278 p. O. \$3.

RELIGION—PSYCHOLOGY

Thouless, Robert H. An introduction to the psychology of religion. Macmillan. Bibl. footnotes. D. \$2.50.

ROME—DESCRIPTION. See PIRANESI

RURAL SCHOOLS. See COUNTRY SCHOOLS

SALESMANSHIP

Hess, H. W. Creative salesmanship: scientific ideas for salesmen, salesmanagers and sales administrators. Lippincott. Bibl. \$1.25.

LIBRARY OPPORTUNITIES

No charge is made for the insertion of notices in this department.

Answers should be addressed to the advertiser, not to the editor of the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

Those announcing positions open will save unnecessary correspondence by making a statement of their requirements regarding the education, sex, approximate age, health, etc., of candidates for these positions.

POSITIONS WANTED

Smith College graduate with two years' experience in general library work wants position, preferably in Montana. E. Z. 8.

College graduate, planning to take summer school course and having had some experience in college library, would like position, preferably in college library. A. S. 8.

Library school graduate with six years' experience in general and technical work seeks position in a moderately large library. M. L. 8.

A lady, with some experience in teaching, who is a candidate for A.B. degree in May and has taken a summer course in library economy, wants position in college or public library, preferably the former. M. C. 8.

Children's librarian with five years' experience and nine weeks' summer training, desires a position in grade school or class room library work. F. G. P. 8.

Librarian and book shop executive would like opportunity to direct or assist in a book shop, preferably in North-eastern States or Canada. Y. 8.

Librarian, graduate of western college, one year library course, seven years' experience, desires position as head cataloger or organizer of special library. W. 8.

Librarian, thirty years old, long experience in circulating library, seeks opening in a business library in New York City. C. 8.

Woman, college and library school graduate, 33, experienced in library and community work wants position. G. L. 8.

Normal school graduate with training required in Wisconsin for high school librarianship and three years' experience as school librarian wants a years' experience in large school or public library. D. W. 8.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Wanted, cataloger for state college library. Library training and ability to teach elementary library course desired. Salary dependent on educational qualifications and experience. State compensation desired. Address W. W. Foote, librarian, State College of Washington Library, Pullman, Wash.

Wanted: Reference librarian to begin work about September 1. Requirements: Good general education, library training, experience in college or university reference work. Salary \$1800 with month summer

vacation. Address M. Belle Sweet, librarian, University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for a library assistant.

The examination will be held throughout the country on June 6. It is to fill vacancies in the Departmental Service, at Washington, D. C., at entrance salaries ranging from \$900 to \$1,400 a year, plus the increase of \$20 a month granted by Congress, and vacancies in positions requiring similar qualifications.

Competitors must have graduated from a four years' high-school course, and in addition must have had two years' training in a college of recognized standing. For each year lacking such collegiate work applicants may substitute one year's experience in cataloguing or reference work in a library using modern methods. Applicants must also have had one year's training in a recognized library school, or at least two years' experience in a library using modern methods, or an equivalent combination of such training and experience.

The examination will consist of the following subjects: Library economy; cataloguing, classification, and bibliography; modern languages (German, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian); and a rating on education and experience.

Full information and application blanks may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or the secretary of the board of U. S. civil service examiners at the post office or custom house in any city.

LIBRARY CALENDAR

April 21. At Jackson. Fifth District of the California Library Association.

April 24. At the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's offices, 1 Madison Avenue. New York Special Libraries Association meeting under the auspices of the Sociological group. Speakers, Thomas Mott Osborne and Hastings H. Hart.

May 22-25. At the Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City. Fourteenth annual convention of the Special Libraries Association.

June 4-6. At Yosemite. Annual meeting of the California Library Association. Cordial invitation is extended to all librarians to be present. Those who plan to attend will obtain rates, hotel accommodations, etc., from the Secretary, Court House, Sacramento, Calif.

June 7. At the Bangor Public Library. Maine Library Association's annual meeting.

June 11-13. At the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis. Pacific Northwest Library Association.

June 22-23. At the Cliff Hotel, North Scituate. Massachusetts Library Club.

September 3-8. At Silver Bay, Lake George. Annual meeting of the New York State Library Association.

CATALOGS RECEIVED

Catalog of books on physical training, folk dances, games, athletics, pageantry festivals, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, 1923. 132 p.

A catalog of inexpensive books recommended for public and school libraries priced in the publishers' binding; also in our library binding. Springfield: H. R. Huntington Co., March, 1923.